

Charles Green
THE
POSING
OF
The Parts:

OR,

A most plain and easie way of
examining the Accidence and Grammar,
by Questions and Answers, arising directly
out of the words of the Rules.

Whereby all Schollers may attain most speedily to the perfect learning, full understanding, and right use thereof, for their happy proceeding in the Latine Tongue.

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schools, and for the use and delight of Masters and Schollers.

The eleventh Edition corrected, and enlarged, with most of the necessary Questions inserted, both out of our Latine Syntaxis and other Authors, which are wanting in our English Rules.

*In omni disciplina, infirma est artis praeceptio sine summa assidue
tate exercitationis.*

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Wendell Phillips

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To the VVorshipfull his much
respected Friend Master Abraham Johnson,
Counsellor at the Law, of *Lincolnes-Inne*.

MAny have been the wel-willers and furtherers of my labours for our Grammar School: yet few there are to whom I owe more, then unto your worthy and loving Fathers, Master Johnson, and Master D. Chaderton, both for their direction and encouragement which they have given me therein. Having therefore bethought me to whom the questions of Grammar (which are to make all difficulties in the *Accidence* and Grammar most plain and easie, and which contain the very ground of all) might most fitly appertain; I find none, after those unto whom I have dedicated my former School-labours, to whom those do more of duty belong then unto your self: that I may in some part repay unto you, or at least unto yours, that debt which I owe unto themselves. And first for Master Johnson your Father: because he hath yeelded unto me the greatest help (next unto my Honourable Lord) in laying the foundation of all my School-travels both in setting me more earnestly thereunto, by his grave advice, and also supporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the better to go through with the Work. Moreover, for that (besides his singular endeavours for the furtherance and advancement of all good Learning, whereof both in University, City, and Country, he hath given so good testimony) I have known none, who hath come neer unto him, in his great care, that the best, speediest, surest, and most easie wayes might be found out, for all Schools, according to our received grammar, and most approved School-authors, and the same to be made universally known, that all, even the meanest both Masters and Schollers may proceed with delight, and all good learning may go happily forward. So for your Father in law M.D. Chaderton: because he hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part

The Epistle Dedicatory.

of my labours, and to afford me his judgement and censure therein, but hath also been pleased to afford some principal experiments, which himself hath observed. Who therefore can justly mislike that I thus dedicate unto you this first ground-work of our Grammar-school, contained in these questions? Which being rightly laid, it is concluded by the joynt consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs go most happily forward. Yea, I dare be bold to affirm, that a Scholler of any aptnesse, being made perfect in these questions (which he may learn together with his Accidence and Grammar; and that as soon as he would learn the bare rules alone, if not much sooner) shall find such a furtherance to attain those six helps of Learning, which wise Socrates so much commends, as he shall go forward with all ease and cheerfulness ever after. That I may fully perswade all men of the truth thereof; I will first rehearse all the seven marks which Socrates giveth of him who is fitted to make the most excellent Scholler, as our most learned school-Master M. Askam hath set them down. His hopeful scholler must be, 1. Εὐφρων, that is, as he expounds it, one apt of wit, and having all qualities of mind, and parts of body, meet to serve Learning; as wit, will, tongue, voyce, face, stature and comlinesse. 2. Μνήμων, that is, of good memory, which is called the Mother of Learning. 3. Φιλομαθής a lover of Learning; which love will overcome the hardest Learning in time: and without which, the scholler shall never attain unto much. 4. Φιλόποντος, a lover of labour, one who will take pains at his book. 5. Φιλόκοτος, one that is glad to hear & learn of others. 6. Ήρσις, one that is apt to move questions, desirous to search out any doubt, not ashamed nor afraid to aske, untill he be fully satisfied. 7. Φιλέπαινος, one that loveth to be praised of his Father, Master, or others for his well-doing. A Child of this nature, thus loving praise, will fervently love and earnestly desire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learn of others, boldly aske any doubt. Now for these helps, though the two first be special benefits of nature, yet may they be much increased and preserved (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect understanding of all the grounds of Grammar, through this plain order, so directly in all things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the five last, there will never any means be found, whereby they will more speedily be wrought, and appear in children, then hereby; When they can answer so readily
and

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and perfectly to every Grammer question. For this (if they be well applied) will win them such love from their Masters and Parents, and also such praise and commendations from all who examine them, or hear them posed with so much ease through the plainnesse of it, as will make them to strive who shall carry away most commendations; and so who shall take the most pains. And then the first Authors being seconded with the help of Grammatical translations, so used as is prescribed, not to make them truants, but to lead them surely by the hand, passe the difficulty of all School-learning, and still afterward with other new supplies of Commentaries and the like, shall make the whole way so delightfome, as they shall never wax weary in all their course, but be ever made more earnest to climbe up to the top of all good Learning. If it be objected, that questions of Accidence and Grammer have been set forth by others, I answer, that sundry have indeed taken very profitable and commendable pains herein. To all them I acknowledge our Schools much beholden; and these my labours especially. And yet ayming at the same general benefit and furtherance of Learning, which they do, I hope none of them can be offended, if out of all of them laid and compared together, as they have done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I have endeavoured to gather one more plain, easie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammer in all things; and to make all their labours of much more use to Schooles then ever heretofore, without injuring any one of them, so far as I shall be able. For besides that some points of principal use, and rising directly out of the Book, are wanting in all them, which here you shall find, they have moreover most of them many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, which do much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence: or else distinctions of the Chapters are not observed, or they are set down in too obscure terms, or over-short for children to conceive; that most both Masters and Schollers do soone cast them out of hand, and that very few of them are known in our Grammer Schools. I have therefore laboured to draw those so, as they may serve most fitly and easily, for all Schools, according to the course which must of necessity be taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remain; which can-

The Epistle-Dedicatory.

not to be altered, without very great inconveniencies to Schools, and setting both Master and Schollers almost newly to begin to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I have also striven to make them so plain, that not onely teachers, but even the young Schollers themselves may oppose one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I have adjoyned onely for making the rest more cleer, I have set an Asterisk upon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the Book, to use or omit as the Master will, and a Hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary use. For other questions (to the end that our young Schollers may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindered by them, in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them which shall be most needfull: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our Scholler a sound Grammatician) I purpose (God willing) still more and more, so much as shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents over against the rules to which they belong, as I have done some already; or else in the end, most shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulness to those your grave Fathers, who have deserved so well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wish to keep a perpetual memory of them; and withall as a pledge of my thankfull affection even unto your self for your ancient love, and of my hearty desire to add somewhat to yours by these and other my travels. Accept them as a witnesse of my unfained study for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conveyed into Schools and all good learning, in making the first enterance so even, as that it may be run in with all loving emulation. By the welcome and kind entertainment of my first labours, I shall be more encouraged to go forward with the work during my life; untill I may either put the last hand unto it, or that others after me may supply whatsoever is wanting in my poor endeavours, being thus happily entred into, and whereof I daily receive more comfort and encouragement. January 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection,

John Brinsley.



*To the painful Schoolmaster, desirous to reap
sound fruits of his labours.*

First cause your Scholler, in learning his *Accidence*, and these other Rules of Grammar adjoyned, to understand them so well as your leasure will serve (at the first, according to the tenour of these questions or the like) to get them perfectly without book, and to keep them carefully by daily repetition of parts.

2 After he hath so learned them, you shall find it no losse of labour, if you exercise him for a moneth or six weeks space in answering to these questions; so to have the meaning of the rules more fully, first, of those without the asterisk or little star; then of those noted with the asterisk: which he will soon do, having formerly learned the rules without book.

Thus may a whole Form go together.

3 I find a singular benefit hereby in causing all my lower stand or sit together, and so my self, or some one to bestow half an hour or an hour, each evening in posing them according to these questions, one only answering, the rest hearken- ing, and especially in declining Nouns and Verbs, and in Conjugating, untill they be very ready therein. This will bring much credit to the School, a commendable strife among the children, and cause them to go forward with understand- ing and cheerfulness.

4 This may serve for a direction to the weaker sort, for exam- ining, or posing parts; whence the Book hath the name.

Lastly, by this help, the children may learn to dispute Schol- ler-like, one with another, beginning their question ever at an Italike Capital Q. and so proceeding in all other questions depending thereon untill they come to another Italike Ca- pital Q. or chief question. Hereby the childrens wits will be marvellously sharpned, and they encouraged to proceed with all good audacity and ingenuous emulation.

Make tryal: and, finding the blessing, give God the glory.



THE POSING OF THE ACCIDENCE.

Question.



What Book do you learn ?

A. The *Accidence*.

Q. What Book is the *Accidence* ?

A. A book which teacheth the first grounds of the Latine tongue.

* Q. Why is it called the * *Accidence* divided ?

A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the *Accidence*; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech.

* Q. Into how many parts is your *Accidence* ?

A. Into two: First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What mean you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech ?

A. An entring, or leading in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What mean you by the Construction of the Eight parts of speech ?

A. the construing or framing, and setting together of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Where begins the Introduction of the eight parts of speech ?

A. At *In speech* ;

Q. Where beginneth the Construction of the eight parts of speech ?

A. At, *For the due joyning of words, &c.*

B

Q. What

* Some think it to be so called of *Accedo*: as a thing coming co, or whereby the learners do come to the *Grammer*, or enter first into the knowledg of the Latine tongue; but then it should be called the *Accidence*, e long, not *Accidence*, i short.

Of the eight parts of speech.

Speech is properly the uttering of our mind by word, or the words whereby we utter our mind.

* Some make but four parts of Speech, Noun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction, because Pronouns and Participles may be joyned to the Nouns, Prepositions, and Interjections to the Adverbs.

* Or because their last letter or syllable may be changed into other letters or syllables.

* That many Nouns and Verbs are undeclined, is in regard of use

that they are not wont to be declined, not in regard of the nature of the words.

Q. What mean you by these words, * *In speech*?

A. In every tongue or Language; as namely, in the Latine speech or tongue, which we are to learn.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?

A. Eight: Noun, Pronoun, verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Q. Are there no more parts of all your Latine speech, but onely eight?

A. No: for every word wherof speech is made, is one of these eight parts. It is either a Noun, or a Pronoun, Verb, or one of the rest. Though there be many thousand words, yet each is one of these.

Q. How many parts of speech are declined? How many undeclined?

A. The four first are declined: the four last undeclined.

Q. Why are the four first parts said to be declined?

A. Because they may be declined; that is, they may be varied or changed, from the first ending or termination, into divers endings: as, *magister, magistri, magistro: Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the rest undeclined?

A. Because they cannot be so declined or changed: as, *hodie, cras, ad.*

Q. How many parts of speech are declined with case how many without?

A. Three with case, and one without case.

* **Q.** Which three are declined with case?

A. Noun, Pronoun, and Participle with case; Verb, without case.

Of a Noun.

Q. Which is the first part of speech?

A. A Noun.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun is the name of a * thing, that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.

* *Nihil* is a Noun, though it signifie nothing; because it is not meant properly no-

thing at all, but a thing of no value, having the name of *hilum*, the black in the top of a Bean: as, *nihil*, or *ni-hilum*, not so much as the black in a Bean.

Q. What

Q. What mean you, when you say, A Noun is the name of a thing.

A. It is * a word which signifieth the name, by which we call any thing whatsoever may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.

4. In Grammar we have to consider words, not things.

Q. Give me an example of it?

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodness *bonitas*.

* Q. Is a hand a Noun.

A. A hand it self is not a Noun: but the word signifying a hand, is a Noun.

Q. How many sorts of Nouns have you?

A. Two: a Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive?

A. A Noun Substantive is that standeth by it self and requireth not another word to be joyned with it to shew the signification of it.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may be understood of it self, without the help of any other word to shew it by: as a hand, a book.

Q. How know you when a word may be understood of it self?

A. If usually, I may fitly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I cannot fitly joyn this word *thing* unto it; as, a Book, the light.

Q. What are then the usual notes or marks in English, to know a Noun Substantive by?

A. *A*, or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noun Substantive declined?

A. With one: as, *hic Magister*, a Master; or with two at the most: as, *hic & hac Parens*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. That cannot stand by it self in reason or signification, but requireth to be joyned with another word.

Q. What mean you when you say, a Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self?

A. I mean, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot be fully understood

understood of it self without the help of another word to be joyned with it to make it plain.

Q. Shew me an example how?

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Aject. for when any one speaks of good, I know he means something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that he calleth good, except he put some other word unto it: as, a good Boy, a good House, or the like.

* Q. Have you any special mark to know a Noun Adj. by?

A. Yes: if I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adjective; as a good thing, an evil thing.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective declined with?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. How with three terminations?

A. As *Bonus, bona, bonum*.

Q. How with three Articles?

A. As *Hic & hac levis & hoc leve* light.

Q. How many sorts of Nouns Substantives are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is the Noun Substantive Proper?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth or signifieth: or which belongeth but to one thing properly: as, *Edwardus*, Edward; and so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive Common?

A. Every Noun which is common to moe; or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a city, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun?

A. my Book sets down five; * Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

* Form and figure belong to all words; for every word is Primitive or Derivative, which is called the form; and simple or compound, which is called the figure Primitive, which is of it self, Derivative, which is a word derived of another.

Simple, is a word not made of moe. Compound, is a word mingled of moe.

*Numbers belong to all parts of speech which are declined.

Numbers of Nouns.

Q. How many * Numbers are there in a Noun?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plural.

Q. What is the Singular Number?

A. That

Cases of Nouns.

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A. That which speaketh but of one thing : as, *Lapis* a stone meaning but one stone.

Q. Which is the Plural Number ?

A. That which speaks of more than one: as *Lapides* stones.

Cases of Nouns.

Q. **V** What is a Case ?

A. Every several ending of a Noun in the declining of it :] and so of all other parts of speech, which are declined like a Noun.

Q. How many Cases are there ?

A. Six in either number ; that is, six in the singular, and six in the plural.

Q. Rehearse the Cases.

A. The Nom. Gen. Dat. Accus. Voc. Abl.

Q. What is the Nominative Case ?

A. The first case of a perfect Noun; or that whereby we name any thing.

Q. How may the cases be known assunder ?

* *A.* Thus chiefly : the Nominative and Accusative by their places, the other by their signs.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominative ?

A. It most commonly commeth before the Verb in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer ?

A. To the question *who* or *what* :] as, If I ask, Who teacheth; The answer is in the Nominative case: *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

Q. What is the sign of the Genitive case ?

A. *Of*.

Q. To what question doth it answer ?

A. To the question *whose* or *whereof* :] as, if it be asked, whose learning is it ? the answer is in the Genitive case, *Doctrina Magistri*, the learning of the Master.

Q. What is the sign of the Dative case ?

A. *To*, and sometime *for*.

Q. To what question doth it answer ?

B 3

A. To

* They may be known in Latine, for the most part, by the terminations of the Declensions.

Articles.

A. To the question, *to whom* or *to what*,] as if it be asked, To whom do you give a Book? the answer is in the Dative case, thus, *Do librum Magistro*, I give a book to the Master.

Q. How know you the accusative case?

A. It commonly followeth the verb in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *whom*, or *what*:] as, if the Scholar be asked, Whom do you love? he answereth in the Accusative case, thus; *Amo Magistrum*, I love the Master.

Q. How know you the Vocative case?

A. Commonly by calling or speaking to:] as, *O Magister*, O Master.

Q. How know you the Ablative case?

A. Either by Prepositions serving to the Ablative case, being joyned with it, or else by signs.

Q. What are the signs of the Ablative?

A. *In, with, through, for, from, by, and then*, after the Comparative Degree.

Articles.

Q. **V** What followeth next after cases?

A. Articles.

Q. What is an Article?

A. The Mark to know the Gender by in declining.

Q. How many Articles are there?

A. Three: *hic, haec, hoc*.

Q. Whence are these borrowed?

A. Of the Pronoun.

Q. Decline them altogether?

A. Singu. Nom. *Hic, haec, hoc*, Gen. *Hujus*, D. *Huic*, &c. and so forth, as it is in the Book.

Q. Decline them severally, each Article by it self, and first the Masculine.

A. Singu. Nom. *Hic*. G. *Hujus*, D. *Huic*, Ac. *Hunc*. Voc. *Caret*. Abl. *Hoc*. Plur. No. *Hi*, G. *Horum*, D. *His*, A. *Hos*, Voc. *Caret*, Abl. *His*.

Q. Decline

Genders of Nouns.

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Q. Decline *Hac*.

A. Sing. *Hac, hujus, huic, hanc, hanc*. Pl. *haec, harum, his, has, eas*.

Qu. Decline *hoc* likewise.

A. Sing. *Hoc, hujus, huic, hoc, hoc*. Pl. *Hoc, horum, his, hac, his*.

* Q. Why are they set before the Genders, and Declensions?

A. Because they serve to note out the Genders, and also to decline Nouns in every Gender.

* Q. What signifieth *Hic, hac, hoc*?

A. When it is used as a Pronoun, it signifieth *this*: but when it is declined with a Noun, it is onely an Article; like as it is taken here, and hath no signification at all.

Genders of Nouns.

Q. VVhat is a Gender?

A. The difference of nouns according to the sex.

* Q. What mean you by that?

A. It is the difference, whereby a word is noted to signify the male, or female, or neither: that is either *he*, or *she*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders have you?

A. My book makes seven, the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Q. VVhich is the article of the Masculine Gender?

A. *Hic*: as *hic, vir*, a man.

Q. VVhat doth the Masculine Gender belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Masculines; that is, unto males or hees, and unto such words, as have been used under the names of hees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Hac*: as *hac mulier* a woman.

* Q. What doth the Feminine Gender belong to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or shees, or things going under the names of shees.

Q. What is the Article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc*: as, *hoc saxum*, a stone.

* What

Declensions of Nouns.

* Q. What belongs the Neuter Gender unto?

A. It belongeth properly to the words which signifie neither he nor she.

Q. What Article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hec*.

Q. What belongs the Common of two unto?

A. It belongeth properly to words signifying both Male and Female, that is, both he and she.

Q. What Articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic hec* and *hoc*.

Q. What belongeth the common of three unto?

A. Onely to Adjectives.

Q. What Articles hath the Doubtful?

A. *Hic*, or *hec*, as we will; as, *hic vel hec dies*, a day.

* Q. What doth the doubtful Gender belong to?

A. To such living creatures most properly in which the kind is unknown, whether they be he or she.] As a Snail, a Snake, &c. and to some others. Also to some lifeless things: as, a day, a channel, and the like.

* Q. What is the Epicene Gender declined with?

A. Onely with one Article, and under that one Article both kinds are signified,] that is, both he and she. In names of Fowls, Fishes, and wild Beasts: as, *hic Passer* a Sparrow, either the Cock or the Hen, *hec Aquila*, an Eagle, both he and she; *hoc Halec*, an Herring, both miltre & spaner.

* Q. Is the Epicene gender, a gender properly?

A. No: it is not properly a gender noting the special sex, nor hath any proper Article.

* Q. You said that your book did make seven genders: are there not seven simply?

A. No: there are but three simply. The Masc. Fem. and Neu. the other four are compounded or made of these three.

The Declension of Nouns.

Q. **V** What followeth next after Genders?

A. Declensions.

Q. What call you a Declension?

A. A.

The first Declension.

A. A varying of a word in cases,] or the varying and changing of the first name of a word into divers other endings, called cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nouns are there ?

*** A.** Five.

Q. How will you know of what declension a Noun is ?

A. By the termination of the Genitive case singular.

*** Q.** What mean you by termination ?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How ends the G. case singular of the first Declension ?

A. In a diphthong, &c.

Q. How endeth the Dative ?

*** A.** In a diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension ?

A. *Musa*.

Q. What serves this example for chiefly ?

A. This, and all other examples following in each Declension, serve to shew their Rules by, and also to decline or frame others like unto them.

genitive case in *us*, and the Accusative in *o* : as *Sappho*, *Manto*, *Clio*, *Dido*, *Echo*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in *o* : as, *in Letoo* Gen. *Letoos*, *Letoos*. Accusat. *Letoa*, *Leto*. So *Anchises* of the first, *Penelope* of the second : and others of other Declensions. * The rest of the terminations, both in this, and all other Declensions, may be posed thus by the Accidence.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and give the English with it in every case, according to the signs of the case.

Sing. Nom. *haec musa*, a song.

Gen. *hujus musae*, of a song.

Dat. *hujus musae*, to a song.

Acc. *hanc musam*, the song.

Voc. *O musa*, O song.

Abl. *ab hac musa*, from a song.

Plura. Nom. *hae musae*, songs.

Gen. *harum musarum*, of songs.

Dat. *his musis*, to songs.

Acc. *has musas*, the songs.

Voc. *O musae*, O songs.

Abl. *ab his musis*, from songs.

*** Sundry**

Greek words made Latine words, yet declined wholly, or in part, after the Greek manner, cannot be referred to any of these five declensions properly : as, *Titan*, *Fan*, *Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fifth Declension in the Greek. So Feminines in *o* having the ge-

Make your scholars perfect in this kind of declining of Nouns & conjugating Verbs, and you shall soon find the benefit of it above that which you will imagine, by posing them accordingly, till they can give you any case or person.

Q. Why

The Second Declension.

Q. Why do you give *a*, for a sign of the Nominative case, and *the*, of the Accusative ?

A. Because these are the most usual signs of these cases, and may most fitly serve hereunto.

Q. Give me the signs of the cases by themselves.

A. *A*, of, to, the, *O*, from, or fro,

Q. Decline *Musa*, with the English first.

A. A Song *musa*; of a song, *musa*; to a song, *musa*; the song, *musam*; O song, *O musa*; from a song, *ab hac musa*. Plur. Songs, *musae*; of songs, *musarum*; to songs, *musis*; the songs, *musas*; O songs, *O musae*; from songs, *ab his musis*.

Q. Why do you decline them so ?

A. Because giving English to the Latine, will teach me to construe and parse Latine speedily : and giving Latine to English, will help me as much for making Latine.

*** Q.** Do your Datives and Ablatives Plural end alwayes in *is*, in the first declension ?

A. No : *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *is*, or in *abus* : so likewise *anima*. Also *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, which end in *abus* only : as, *Deabus*, *mulabus*, not *deis*, *mulis*.

to shew them to their scholars out of the Latine Rules (where most of them are set down at large) as their scholars shall have occasion to learn them in their Author, then either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

The Second Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive case singular of the second Declension ?

A. In *i*.

Q. How the Dative ?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the second Declension.

A. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister*, as you decline *musa* : that is, both Latine before the English, and English before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magister*, a Master,

Gen.

The Second Declension

Gen. *hujus Magistri*, of a Master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocative case in the second Declension end alwayes like the Nominative?

A. No: but for the most part.

Q. How many exceptions have you?

A. Three; first, of Nouns ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nouns, making their Vocative in *e*, or in *u*.

Q. (b) When the Nominative endeth in *us*, how must the Vocative end?

A. In *e*: as, *Dominus*, O *domine*.

Q. (c) Do all words in (d) *us*, make the Vocative in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Deus*, that makes O *Deus*, and *Filius* that makes O *Fili*.

Q. If the word be the proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocative end?

A. (e) In *i*: as, *Georgius*, O *Georgi*.

Q. How many words have you, which make the Vocative in *e*, or in *u*?

A. Six: *agnus*, *lucus*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*, for *agnus* makes *agne vel agnus*, in the Vocat. case, so all the rest.

A. Are Nouns of the Neuter Gender, declined like Nouns of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, have three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. And how do these three cases end in the Plu. number?

A. In *a*.

Q. Give me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both wayes, as you did *musa*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc regnum*, a kingdom. Gen. *hujus regni*, of a kingdom. So a kingdom, *regnum*: of a kingdom, *regni*, &c.

be for *Latmie*, in the Vocative, as the Grammar rule applyeth it, it's an Atticisme: that is, after the Attick Dialect, the Vocative like the Nominative: but rather thus O *Luna*, non est *Lamius*, *Endymion*, *rubori tibi*? (f) This is meant only of Nouns, which are regular; that is, declined after the common manner: not of irregulars, or Heteroclitics, as, words wanting the Plural Number, or the like.

(b) This is only to be understood of nouns of the second declension; for in the fourth *manus* makes O *manus*, and of words of the Masculine or Feminine Gender onely, not of the Neuter.

(c) Words ending in *us* also, of the second Declension, make the vocat. likewise in *e*, like words in *us*: as *logos*, O *loge*.

(d) *Panthus*, & *Oedipus*, having the Vocat. in *u*, are not of the second declension in Latine, but of the third of contract. in Greek, like *Basileus*, O *Basileu*.

(e) If *Latmius*

The third, fourth, and fifth Declensions.

Q. Are no words excepted from being thus declined?

(a) *ambo* and *duo* are found to be the same in all genders, like as *duo* in Gr. as, *ambo anguis* for *ambos angueis*, or *angues*, Plaut.

(b) Here declining of Latine before may suffice, and so in Ajectives. For the particular difficult Questions in this declension as, in the rest, see the Lat. Rules at large, as I directed before.

A. Yea: (c) only *ambo* and *duo*, of the first and second Declension: make the Neuter Gender in *o*: as, *ambo*, *duo*; and the Masculine and Ablative in *us*; as, *ambobus*, *duobus*, not *ambis*.

Q. (b) Decline *ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *ambo* both, Masculines; *amba* both, Femines; *ambo* both, Neuters. So in the rest.

The third Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive case Singular of the third Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the third Declension, declined as before both wayes.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a stone.

Gen. *hujus lapidis*, of a stone, &c.

So, Nom. *hic & haec Parens*, a father or mother.

Gen. *hujus Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.

Thus again English first.

The fourth Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive case Singular of the fourth Declension?

A. In *us*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hac manus*, a hand, &c.

The fifth Declension.

Q. (a) **H**ow ends the Genitive case Singular of the fifth Declension?

A. In *ei*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic meridies*, a noon time of the day, &c.

Q. Of.

(a) How this Gen. case is sometimes in *ii*, see the Latine Rules.

Fifth Declension.

Q. Of what Gender are Nouns of the fifth Declension?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *habeo* and *dies*.

Q. Shew me how the Genitive case singular ends in each Declension together.

* A. Of the first in (b) *e* diphthong

The second in *i*; as, *Magistri*.

The third in *is*; as, *Lapidis*.

The fourth in *us*; as, *Manus*.

The fifth in *ei*; as, *Meridiei*.

* Q. Shew me how the Datives end, and so all the rest in order.

A. The Dative case singular of the first in *e* diphthong; as, *Musae*.

The second in *o*; as, *Magistro*.

The third in *i*; as, *Lapidi*.

The fourth in *ui*; as *Manui*.

The fifth in *ei*; as, *Meridiei*.

The Accusative case singular,

Of the first in *am*; as, *Musam*.

The second in *um*; as, *Magistrum*.

The third in *em*, or *im*; as *Lapidem*, *sitim*.

The fourth in *um*; as *Manum*.

The fifth in *em*; as, *Meridiem*.

The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative.

The Ablative case singular

Of the first in *a*; as *Musâ*.

The second in *o*; as, *Magistro*.

(d) The third in *e*, or *i*; as, *Lapide*, *Tristi*.

The fourth in *u*; as, *Manu*.

The fifth in *e*; as, *Meridie*.

the ancient kind of speaking : hereof also see the Latine Rules. (c) In the first Declension, the Vocative is like the Nominative, except in Greek words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*, which make the Vocat. in *a*, or *e*. That *Pythias*, and *Dorias*, names of women, do make the Vocat. in *as*, is after the Attick Dialect in Greek making the Vocat. like the Nominat. These words are also rather to be taken to be of the second Declension in Greek, then of the first : and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken. (d) The Ablative of the third is oft in *i* : as, *parti*, *colli*, *civi*, *fusti*, &c. by reason of the usual change of *e* into *i*, amongst the ancients, like as *here*, and *heri*, &c.

These are
made
effect by con-
tinual posing
each way.

(b) Some
words of the
first declen-
sion have the
Genitive sin-
gular in *as* : as
Familias, *auras*,
terras, &c. in
imitation of
words of the
second declen-
sion in Greek,
which end in
da, *tha*, *ra*, and
a pure; viz.
which have a
vowel be-
fore *a*.

This is called
Gracismus, that
is, an imitation
of the Greek.

Other words
have *ai*, for *e*;
as, *piclai*, *aulai*,
for *picte*, *aula*.

This is called
Archaismus, an
imitation of

Miller

Mary Vesper

Miller

h m e b
ome

(e) The Accu. case plural of the third, did indifferently end in *es*, or *eis*: as, *partes*, *omneis*, especially in those whose Genit. plural ends in *ium*: and sometime *eis* is contracted into *is*: as, for *angueis* *anguis*, for *omneis* *omnis*.

(f) Scholars being made perfect in these terminations, will soon grow to readinesse in giving any case of a noun, and keeping them most surely.

(g) For *Dardanidorum*, is used *Dardanidum*, by the figure Syncope, so *Anchisaidum*, *Trojugenium*, like as *virum*, for *viroorum*, in the second.

Declension
The Nominative case plural
 Of the first in *a* *um*: as, *Musae*.
 Of the second in *is*: as, *Magistri*.
 Of the third in *es*: as, *Lapides*.
 Of the fourth in *us*: as, *Manus*.
 Of the fifth in *ies*: as, *Meridies*.
The Genitive case plural
 Of the first in *a um*: as, *Musarum*.
 The second in *orum*: as, *Magistorum*.
 The third in *um*, or *ium*: as, *Lapidum*, *Tristium*.
 The fourth in *ium*: as, *Manuum*.
 The fifth in *erum*: as, *Meridierum*.
The Dative case plural
 Of the first in *is*: as, *Musis*.
 The second in *is*: as, *Magistris*.
 The Third in *ibus*: as, *Lapidibus*.
 The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus*: as, *Manibus*, *archibus*.
 The fifth in *ebus*: as, *Meridiebus*.
The Accusative case plural
 Of the first in *as*: as, *Musas*.
 The second in *os*: as, *Magistros*.
 (e) The third in *es*: as, *Lapides*.
 The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus*.
 The fifth in *es*: as, *Meridies*.
 The Vocative case plural is ever like the Nominative.
 The Ablative plural is ever the same with the Dative.
Q (f) Give me shortly the terminations alone, in every case together.
A. Of the Genitive case singular: *a, i, is, us, ei*.
 Of the Dative: *a, o, i, iiii, ei*.
 Of the Accusative: *am, um, em, um, em*.
 Of the Ablative: *a, o, e, u, e*.
 Nominative plural: *a, i, es, us, es*.
 Gen. (g) *arum, orum, um, or ium, ium, erum*.
 Dat. *is, is, bus, ibus, or ubus, ebus*.
 Accus. *as, os, es, us, es*.

Voca-

Declining of Adjectives

Vocative like the Nominative.

Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus, or ubus, ebus.*

* Q. Are there no special terminations of words in the five declenſions, as in the five declenſions of Nouns? (a) Other terminations are either words of coming from the Greek, or of other ſtrange tongues: as, *am*, in the firſt Declenſion, is a termination of the Hebrew; *as, es, e*, long of the Greek, &c. Of theſe more fully ſee Maſter Leeches Questions, in his obſervations of the Declenſions of Nouns.

A. No certain: (a) yet theſe are the ſpecial terminations in words which are merely Latine and regular.

The Nominative caſe of the firſt endeth in *a*; Of the ſecond in *r, us, or m*; Of the third, in *c, e, l, o, r, s, t, x*; Of the fourth in *us*; Of the fifth in *es*.

a termination of the Hebrew; *as, es, e*, long of the Greek, &c. Of theſe more fully ſee Maſter Leeches Questions, in his obſervations of the Declenſions of Nouns.

The declining of Adjectives.

Q. **N**OW that we have done with Nouns Subſtantives, what are we to come to next?

A. To Nouns Adjectives.

Q. How many ſorts of Adjectives are there?

A. Two: Adjectives declined with three terminations, and Adjectives declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adjectives are of three terminations?

A. Such as have in moſt caſes three terminations] that is, three divers endings, ſhewing their Genders: as, *bonus, a, um*.

* Q. How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The firſt word, as *Bonus*, is the Maſculine: the ſecond, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

Q. What if they have but one termination, that is, if they have but one word in any caſe: as, Ablat. *Bonis*, of what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. (a) What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

(a) Adjective ending in *us, er, or ur*, are declined like *Bonus*, except *veteris*, ending in *us*, and thoſe in *er*, which may end alſo in *is*: as, *Campeſter*, and his fellows, with *cicur, cicuris*, in *ur*; and thoſe following, which are declined like *unus*.

Q. How

The Fifth Declension

The Nominative case plural

Of the first in *a* : as, *Musae*.

The second in *i* : as, *Magistri*.

The third in *es* : as, *Lapides*.

The fourth in *us* : as, *Manus*.

The fifth in *ies* : as, *Meridies*.

The Genitive case plural

Of the first in *a um* : as, *Musarum*.

The second in *orum* : as, *Magistorum*.

The third in *um*, or *ium* : as, *Lapidum*, *Tristium*.

The fourth in *uum* : *Manuum*.

The fifth in *erum* : as, *Meridierum*.

The Dative case plural

Of the first in *is* : as, *Musis*.

The second in *is* : as, *Magistris*.

The Third in *ibus* : *Lapidibus*.

The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus* : as, *Manibus*, *arctibus*.

The fifth in *ebus* : as, *Meridiebus*.

The Accusative case plural

Of the first in *as* : as, *Musas*.

The second in *os* : as, *Magistros*.

(e) The third in *es* : as, *Lapides*.

The fourth in *us* ; as, *Manus*.

The fifth in *es* ; as, *Meridies*.

The Vocative case plural is ever like the Nominative.

The Ablative plural is ever the same with the Dative.

Q f) Give me shortly the terminations alone, in every case together.

A. Of the Genitive case singular : *a*, *i*, *is*, *us*, *ei*.

Of the Dative : *a*, *o*, *i*, *ui*, *ei*.

Of the Accusative : *am*, *um*, *em*, *um*, *em*.

Of the Ablative : *a*, *o*, *e*, *u*, *e*.

Nominative plural : *a*, *i*, *es*, *us*, *es*.

Gen. (g) *arum*, *orum*, *um*, or *ium*, *uum*, *erum*.

Dat. *is*, *is*, *ibus*, *ibus*, or *ubus*, *ebus*.

Accus. *as*, *os*, *es*, *us*, *es*.

(e) The Accu. case plural of the third, did indifferently end in *es*, or *eis* : as, *partes*, *omneis*, especially in those whose Genit. plural ends in *ium* : and sometime *eis* is contracted into *is* : as, for *angueis* *anguis*, for *omneis* *omnis*.

(f) Scholars being made perfect in these terminations, will soon grow to readinesse in giving any case of a noun, and keeping them most surely.

(g) For *Dardanidorum*, is used *Dardanidum*, by the figure Syncope, so *Anchisaïdum*, *Trojugenium*, like as *virum*, for *virorum*, in the second.

Voca-

Declining of Adjectives

Vocative like the Nominative.

Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus, or ubus, ebus.*

* Q. Are there no special terminations of the Nominative and Vocative cases in each declension, to know the declension by?

A. No-certain: (a) yet these are the most usual in words which are merely Latine and regular.

The Nominative case of the first endeth in *a*; Of the second in *r, us, or m*; Of the third, in *c, e, l, o, r, s, t, x*; Of the fourth in *us*; Of the fifth in *es*.

a termination of the Hebrew; *as, es, e*, long of the Greek, &c, Of these more fully see Master Leeches Questions, in his observations of the Declensions of Nouns.

(a) Other terminations are either words of coming from the Greek, or of other strange tongues: as, *am*, in the first Declension, is

The declining of Adjectives.

Q. Now that we have done with Nouns Substantives, what are we to come to next?

A. To Nouns Adjectives.

Q. How many sorts of Adjectives are there?

A. Two: Adjectives declined with three terminations, and Adjectives declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adjectives are of three terminations?

A. Such as have in most cases three terminations] that is, three divers endings, shewing their Genders: as, *bonus, a, um*.

* Q. How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine: the second, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

Q. What if they have but one termination, that is, if they have but one word in any case: as, Ablat. *Bonis*, of what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. (a) What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

(a) Adjective ending in *us, er, or ur*, are declined like *Bonus*, except *ve-*

tus, veteris, ending in *us*, and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*: as, *Campester*, and his fellows, with *cicur, cicuris*, in *ur*; and those following, which are declined like *unus*.

Q. How

Of the Declension of Adjectives.

Q. How do you decline *bonus*, with the English with it?
 A. *bonus*, a good Masculine; *bona*, a good Feminine;
bonum, a good Neuter. Gen. *boni*, of a good Masculine: *bonae*, of a good Feminine: *boni*, of a good Neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are Adjectives of three terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All, except eight with their compounds: which make the Genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. What are those declined like?

A. Like *unus*, *a*, *um*.

Q. Hath *unus* the Plural Number?

A. No: except when it is joyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. Which are those other words which are so declined like *unus*, having the Gen. case sing. in *ius*, and the Dat. in *i*?

A. (*b c*) *Totus*, *solus*, and also *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, & *neuter*.

Q. Are these in all things declined like *unus*?

A. Yes: saving that the five last, that is, *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*, do want the Vocative case; and *alius* makes *aliud*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

* Q. Of what declension are nouns of three terminations?

A. Of the first and second] for the first word, as *bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus*; the 2d. as *bona*, is declined like *Musa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

* Q. Which do you call Adjectives of three Articles?

A. Such as we put Articles to, in every case, to expresse their Genders; as, Nom: *Hic*, *haec*, & *hoc* *Felix*. Gen. *hujus* *faelicit*, &c. *Hic* & *haec* *tristis*, & *hoc* *triste*.

* Q. Of what Declension are all nouns of three Articles?

A. Of the third Declension.

* Q. What Gender are Adjectives of three Articles of?

A. Of the common of three.

* Q. If Adjectives have but one termination in any case, as *Felix*, what Gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they have two terminations, as *Tristis*, and *Triste*, what Gender are those words of?

A. The first, as *Tristis*, is the Masculine and Fem. gender: the

(b) These words are also among the ancient Writers declined like *bonus* in the Genit. and Dative: as, *ulli*, *alteri*, for *ullius*, *alterius*.

(c) *Nullus*, *uterq;*, *alter*, *uter*, and other Compounds of words are these so likewise.

Comparison of Nouns

the second as *Triste* is the Neuter.

* Q. What, are all Adje. of three articles declined alike?

A. If they have but one ending in the Nominative case, as *fœlix*, or *audax*, they are declined like *fœlix*; if they have two, like *tristis* and *triste*, *levis* & *leve*, they are declined like *tristis*.

Comparisons of Noun Adjectives.

Q. VVhat else belongeth to a Noun, besides Number, Case, Gender, and Declension?

A. Comparison.

Q. What is Comparison?

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse by degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nouns?

A. No, it belongs properly to none but to Adjectives.

Q. May all Adjectives be compared?

A. No, none but such whose signification may increase or be diminished.

* Q. VVhat is it for Adjectives to have their signification increased or diminished?

A. To be made more or lesse, as, hard, harder, hardest. So back again, hardest, harder, hard.

* Q. VVhat mean you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Every word that alters the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of comparison are there?

A. Three, the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Q. Which is the Positive degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely without excess.

Q. What mean you by a thing absolutely without excess?

A. Such a thing as signifieth neither more nor lesse, but is absolute of it self, without being compared or without having respect to any other: as *Durus*, hard.

Q. VVhat call you the Comparative degree?

A. The Comparative is that which somewhat exceedeth

(a) Some substantives are compared, but onely by abuse not properly, as also some Pronouns. No words are compared properly but Adjectives, and Adverbs coming of them. Participles when they are changed into Adjectives, and some Prepositions changed into Adverbs may be compared thereupon.
(b) The Positive is improperly called a degree of comparisons.

Comparing of Nouns.

the Positive in signification.

Q. What mean you by exceeding the Positive?

A. The Comparative is a word drawn from the Positive, wherein the signification of the Positive is somewhat increased, or made more :] as, *Durior*, harder, or more hard : *Minor*, lesser, or more little.

Q. What is the sign of the Comparative degree?

A. *More* : either being set down or understood.

Q. Of what is the Comparative degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Feminine Gender; and *us*, for the Neuter.

* Q. Shew me how?

A. Of *Durus*, *dura*, *durum*, the Gen. case is *duri* : which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*; and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*.] So the Comparative degree is, *hic & hac durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine; and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlative degree?

A. The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highest degree :] That is, it increaseth the signification of the Positive to the highest; so that one thing being compared with many, is said to be most of all this thing or that : as, *Durissimus*, hardest or most hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlative degree formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letter *s*, and the word *simus* : as if I put to *duri*, *s*, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

* Q. How do you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each case and every Gender; I mean, each Gender in every case together : as,

Sing. Nom.	{	<i>Durus, durior, durissimus.</i>
		<i>Dura, durior, durissima.</i>
		<i>Durum, durius, durissimum.</i>
Genit.	{	<i>Duri, durioris, durissimi.</i>
		<i>Dura, durioris, durissimae.</i>
		<i>Duri, durioris, durissimi.</i>

This

Forming Comparisons.

This Table heedfully observed, will teach presently to form Comparisons, by declining all three Degrees together.

Case.	Article.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	$\begin{cases} \text{Hic} \\ \text{Hac} \\ \text{Hoc} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Durus} \\ \text{Dura} \\ \text{Durum} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Durior} \\ \text{Durior} \\ \text{Durius} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Durissimus} \\ \text{Durissima} \\ \text{Durissimum} \end{cases}$
Genit.	$\begin{cases} \text{Hujus} \\ \text{Hujus} \\ \text{Hujus} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Duri} \\ \text{Dura} \\ \text{Duri} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Durioris} \\ \text{Durioris} \\ \text{Durioris} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Durissimi} \\ \text{Durissima} \\ \text{Durissimi} \end{cases}$
Dat.	$\begin{cases} \text{Huic} \\ \text{Huic} \\ \text{Huic} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Duro} \\ \text{Dura} \\ \text{Duro} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Duriori} \\ \text{Duriori} \\ \text{Duriori} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Durissimo} \\ \text{Durissima} \\ \text{Durissimo} \end{cases}$
Accus.	$\begin{cases} \text{Hunc} \\ \text{Hanc} \\ \text{Hoc} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Durum} \\ \text{Duram} \\ \text{Durum} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Duriorem} \\ \text{Duriorem} \\ \text{Durius} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Durissimū} \\ \text{Durissimā} \\ \text{Durissimū} \end{cases}$
Nom.	$\begin{cases} \text{Hic} \\ \text{Hac} \\ \text{Hoc} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Felix} \\ \text{Felix} \\ \text{Felix} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Felicior} \\ \text{Felicior} \\ \text{Felicius} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Felicissimus} \\ \text{Felicissima} \\ \text{Felicissimū} \end{cases}$
Genit.	$\begin{cases} \text{Hujus} \\ \text{Hujus} \\ \text{Hujus} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Felicis} \\ \text{Felicis} \\ \text{Felicis} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Felicioris} \\ \text{Felicioris} \\ \text{Felicioris} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Felicissimi} \\ \text{Felicissima} \\ \text{Felicissimi} \end{cases}$
Nom.	$\begin{cases} \text{Hic} \\ \text{Hac} \\ \text{Hoc} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Tristis} \\ \text{Tristis} \\ \text{Triste} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Tristior} \\ \text{Tristior} \\ \text{Tristius} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Tristissimus} \\ \text{Tristissima} \\ \text{Tristissimum} \end{cases}$
Genit.	$\begin{cases} \text{Hujus} \\ \text{Hujus} \\ \text{Hujus} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Tristis} \\ \text{Tristis} \\ \text{Tristis} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Tristioris} \\ \text{Tristioris} \\ \text{Tristioris} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Tristissimi} \\ \text{Tristissima} \\ \text{Tristissimi} \end{cases}$

Exceptions in comparing Nouns.

(b) All other irregular comparisons may be much better shewed the scholars out of the Latine rules, as they shall have use of them, then here to trouble the scholars, or the Books with them.

Hereof see Mr. Leeches Questions more at large.

(c) *Parvissimus, multissimus, egregissimus, pissimus*, and the like, are old words, and out of use.

(d) Thus must also *celebris, salubris, acris, alacris*, have the Superlatives, because they have the Nom. also in *r*: as, *celeber, saluber, saluberrimus*.

* These six are in prose most truly written with a single *l*, *lis* into *limus*: they are in verse with a double *ll*, for the verse sake,

Q. Are there no exceptions from these general rules of comparing Nouns, i.e. from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes, there are four exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception from the general rules of comparing?

A. Of Nouns which have no comparative or superlative degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such have you?

A. (b) My book names five, *Bonus, malus, magnus, parvus, and mulus*.

Q. Compare *Bonus*.

A. (c) *Bonus, melior, optimus; bona, melior, optima; bonum, melius, optimum*: Gen. *Boni, melioris, optimi; bone, melioris, optima; boni, melioris optimi, &c.* So *malus, pejor, pessimus*, and the rest as before.

Q. What is your second exception from the general rules of comparing?

A. Of Positives ending in *r*.

Q. If the Positive end in *r*, how must the Superlative be formed?

A. (d) Of the Nominative case, by putting to *rimus*, as *Pulcher, Pulcherrimus*.

Q. Which is the third exception from the general rules of comparing?

A. Of six Adjectives ending in *lis*.

Q. How do they make their Superlative?

A. By changing *lis* into * *limus*, and not into *lissimus*.

Q. Which are those six?

A. *Humilis* humble, *similis* like, *facilis* easie, *gracilis* slender, *agilis* nimble, *docilis* apt to learn: for we say, *humilis humilissimus*, and not *humilissimus*.

Q. How do all other Nouns ending in *lis*, form the Sup.

A. They follow the general rule afore-going.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. That they form the Superl. by putting to *s* and *simus*, to the 1. case of the Po. ending in *i*, as *utilis utilissimus*, as before.

Q. What is your last exception from the general rules of comparing?

A. Of

A. Of such Adjectives as have a vowel coming before *us*, as *Pius*, *assiduus*, *idoneus*.

Q. How are these compared?

A. By these two Adverbs, *magis* more, and *maxime* most, [putting to *magis* in stead of the Comparative degree, and *maxime* in stead of the Superlative:] so declined the three degrees together, as before in every case and gender in order: as *Pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maxime pius* most godly, &c.

Q. Why are these so compared?

A. For avoyding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be so well pronounced together: as, we cannot say well *Pius*, *pior*.

Of a Pronoun.

Q. Which is the second part of speech?

A. A Pronoun.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. A (*b*) part of speech much like to a Noun, which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

Q. * Why is it called a Pronoun?

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherein are Pronouns used?

A. In shewing or rehearsing something, which hath been uttered before, or may well be discerned.

Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. (*c*) Fifteen: as, *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, &c.

Q. Have all Pronouns all the cases?

A. No: onely four of them have the Vocative case, all the rest want it. Also *sui* wants the Nominative case.

Q. May not some other words be added to the Pronouns?

A. Yes: three compound Pronouns, *Ego me*, *tute*, *idem*: and also * *qui*, *qua*, *quod*.

im, for *eum*; *hibus*, for *his*; *med*, *ted*, *mis*, *tis*, *campse*, *quibi*, *ibus*, &c. These and the like are to be known, and not used. * *Qui* is added to the Pronouns, because it is used in rehearsing something, and it is declined much like words of the second Declension of the Pronoun.

(*b*) Pronouns supply the place of nouns, and have for most part the nature of Nouns.

(*c*) There are but 15. pronouns properly: the rest are compounded of them, or added to them.

(*d*) Sundry other pronouns are found in old Writers: as, *am*, *em*, for *eam*, *eum*; and

* Q. Whereof are these Pronouns compounded?

A. *Egom* of *ego* and *met*, *tute* of *tu* and *te*, *idem* of *is* and *demonum*.

* Q. How many kinds of Pronouns have you generally?

A. Two: Pronoun Substant. and Pronoun Adjectives.

* Q. How many Pronoun Substantives are there?

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, with their compounds, all the rest are Adjectives.

Q. How doth your book divide the Pronouns?

A. Into Primitives, and Derivatives.

Q. How many Pronoun Primitives are there?

A. Eight; *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primitives?

A. Because they are first words, and not derived of others.

Q. What are these Primitives called besides?

A. Demonstratives.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of the Pronoun Primitives called Relatives?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are those?

A. *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, with *idem* and * *qui*, joyned unto them.

Q. Why are these six called Relatives?

A. Because they serve to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. Can *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, and *is*, be both Demonstratives and Relatives?

A. Yes, in respect of the divers uses to which they serve, that is, both to shew, and to rehearse.

Q. Which of the Pronoun Relatives is most specially called a Relative?

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronoun Derivatives are there?

A. Seven: *Mens*, *tus*, *sus*, *noster*, *vester*, *nostras*, *vestras*.

Q. Why are they called Derivatives?

A. Because they are derived of their Primitives, *Mei*, *tui*, *sui*,

^w So *Quis* and *quid* may be referred here-to.

Qui of some Grammarians is taken for a Noun.

Things belonging to a Pronoun.

23

sui, nostri, and vestri, the Genitive case of Ego, tu, sui.

Q. Shew me how?

A. *Mens* comes of *mei*, the Genitive case of *Ego*: *tuis* of *tui*, the Genitive case of *tu*: *suis* of *sui*: *nostras* of *nostri*; the Genitive case Plural of *Ego*: *vestras* of *vestri*, the Genitive case Plural of *tu*.

Q. How many sorts of Derivatives have you?

A. Two: Possessives, and Gentiles.

These follow
after.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoun?

A. My Book names five: Number, Case, Gender, (as are in a Noun,) declension, and person.

Q. How will you know the genders in Pronoun Substantives: as, in *Ego, tu, sui*?

A. Though these are not properly of any gender, yet they are to be understood to be that gender, whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are spoken.

* Q. As how?

A. If they be referred to a word of the Masculine Gender, they are of the Masc. if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego*, understood of a man, or any thing of the Masculine Gender, it is the Masculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Adje.

A. Like as in the Noun Adjectives.

Declensions of Pronouns.

Q. **H**ow many declensions are there of a Pronoun?

A. Four.

Q. How will you know what declension every Pronoun is of?

A. By the ending of the Genitive case Singular, like as in Nouns.

Q. Give me the terminations of the Genitive case Singular of each declension in the Pronoun.

A. Of

Declensions of Pronouns.

A. Of the first in *i* : as, *Ego, mei*.

The second in *ius*, or *jus* : as, *ipse, ipsius* ; *Qui, cujus*.

The third in *i, e, i*, like Adjectives of three terminations : as, *Mei, mee, mei*.

The fourth in *âtis* : as, *nostras, nostrâtis*.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the first declension ?

A. Three : *Ego, tu, sui*.

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *mibi* to me, *à me* from me. *Nos* we, *nostrum vel nostri* of us, *nobis* to us, *nos* us, *à nobis* from us.

So English first, I *ego*, of me *mei*, &c. *Tu* thou, *tui* of thee, &c. *Sui* of himself, or of themselves, *Sibi* to himself, or to themselves, &c. So thou *tu*, of thee *tui*, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the same both in the singular and in the Plural Number.

A. Yes, in all the cases which it hath, for it wanteth the Nom. and the Vocative case.

Q. How many pronouns are of the second Declension ?

A. Six : *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui*.

Q. What are they declined like ?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum*: Gen. *unius*.

Q. Do they all make their Genitives in *ius*, like *unus*?

* *Hic* is oftentimes used for *he* in old Writers.

A. No ; these three, * *hic, is, and qui*, make the Genitive in *jus*, as *hujus, ejus, cujus*.

Q. Are *ille, ipse, iste*, declined alike ?

A. Yea, they are declined like *iste*, saving *ipse*, maketh *ipsum* in the Neuter gender of the Nominative and Accusative case singular, not *ipsud*.

Q. But have not *is* and *qui* a several declining ?

A. Yes, they differ somewhat.

Q. Decline these of the second Declension, Latine and English together, and first *iste*.

A. *Iste*, that Masculine; *ista*, that Feminine; *istud*, that Neuter, or that thing. Gen. *istius*, of that Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So, *is* he, *ea* she, *id* that thing.

Qui which Masculine, *quæ* which Feminine, *quod* which Neuter, &c.

* Q. Why

* Q. Why do they say in the Ablative case of *Qui*, Abl. *quo, quâ, quo, vel qui*?

A. Because *qui* in the Ablative case is of all Genders, and may be put for *quo, quâ, or quo*.

Q. How are *quis* and *quid* declined?

A. (a) As *qui, quæ, quod*, putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*, thus:

Nom. *Quis, vel qui, quæ, quod, vel quid*.

Genit. *Cujus, &c.*

So Accusat. *Quem, quam, quod, vel quid*.

Qu. How decline you *Quisquis*?

A. Sing. Nom. { *Quisquis, Quicquid,* } &c.

* Q. What difference is there between *quod* and *quid*?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantive, or Antecedent with it, *quid* is alwayes a Substantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronouns are of the third Declension?

A. Five; *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester*.

Q. What are these called which are of the third declension?

A. Possessives.

Q. Why are they called Possessives?

A. Because they signifie possession or owing: as, *Meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *suus* his, *noster* ours, *vester* yours.

Q. How are those possessives declined?

A. Like *bonus*; except that *meus* makes (b) *mi* in the Mascu. Gender of the Vocative case singular, and that *tuus, suus, vester* have no Vocative case at all.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *nostras, and vestras*.

Q. What are these of the fourth Declension called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why are they called Gentiles?

A. Because, they properly betoken pertaining to some Countrey or (c) Nation: to some Sect or Faction: as, *nostras*, one of our Countrey, or of our Sect or Side: *vestras*, one of your Countrey, Sect or Side.

Q. But your Book addeth *Cujus*, is it a Pronoun?

E

A. No:

(a) Note when *Quis* is compounded, it makes *quæ* for *quæ*, both in the Feminine singlar, and Neut. Plural: as, *siquæ, nequæ*, not *nequæ*; so *aliquis, numquid*; *ecquis*, makes both *ecquæ*, and *ecquæ*.

(b) *Meus* for *mi* in the Voc. is by Antiptosis; as *Virgil, Pro-jice tela manus sanguis meus*.

(c) Of *Gens*, a Nation.

A. No; *Cujas* is a Noun.

Q. VVhy is it declined in the Pronoun, being a Noun?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining with *No-*
(d) *Arpinas* of *Arpinum*, and *Ravennas* of *Ravenna*, are so declined. *stras* and *Vestras*; like as all other Nouns that be (d) Gen-
tiles have: and because it may seem to come of *Cujus*, the
Genit. case of *qui, quæ, quod*.

Q. VVhar signifies *Cujas*?

(Sect.

A. Of what Countrey, or what Countrey-man, or of what

Q. What are these three *Nostras, Vestras, and Cujas*, de-
clined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*, saving that
in the Nom. and Voc. case singular, they make *as*, for *atis*.

Q. Shew me how by example?

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic & hæc Nostras & hoc Nostrate*, for *hic*
& *hæc Nostratis, & hoc Nostrate*: the termination *atis* being
drawn into *as*.

Of the Persons in a Pronoun.

Q. VVhat is the fifth thing belonging to a Pronoun?

A. A Person.

* Q. VVhat mean you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it self, or is spo-
ken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. VVhat is the first Person?

A. A word whereby any person speaketh of himself alone,
or with others; as, *Ego* I, *Nos* we.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego*, and *Nos*; and no more properly.

Q. VVhat is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to either alone,
or with others; as, *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

Q. How many words are there of this Person?

A. *Tu*, and *Vos*; and no more properly.

Q. But your Book saith, that every Vocative case is of the
second person.

A. That

A. That is by a figure called *Evocation*.

Q. What is the reason of it?

A. Because *Tu*, or *Vos*, are understood in every Voc. case : and so the Voc. case is made of the same person with them.

Q. As how for example?

A. When we say, *O puer*, *O boy* ; we understand, *O tu puer*, *O thou boy*.

Q. What is the third Person?

A. That which is spoken of: as, *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. What words are of the third Person?

A. All Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles ; except *Ego*, *nos*, *Tu*, and *Vos*.

Q. But these three *ipse*, *idem*, and *qui*, are sometimes of the first and second Person.

A. That is likewise by the figure *Evocation*, when they are joyned with words of the first or second person, expressed or understood : as with *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, or *vos*. For then they are made of the same Person.

Q. May not any Noun or Pronoun be of the first or second Person by the same figure?

A. Yes.

Q. To what end serve the persons in Pronouns?

A. To expresse our mind fitly when we speak of any person.] More specially they serve for the forming of verbs wherein they are ever expressed or understood in every word, in each Mood and Tense, except the Infinitive.

Persons belong to Nouns Verbs and Participles, by reason of some Person of the Pronoun joyned to them, expressed or understood not properly.

For other questions see the Latine Pronoun.

Of a Verb.

Q. Which is the third part of speech?

A. A Verb.

Q. What is a Verb?

A. A part of speech declined with (a) Mood and Tense, and betokeneth the doing, suffering, or being of any thing.

Q. Shew me how it betokeneth doing, suffering, or being.

A. Thus ; doing, as *Amo*, I do love : suffering, as *Amor*, I am loved : being, as *Sum*, I am.

* Q. What is the difference between a Noun and a Verb?

E 2

A. A

(a) This is meant of perfect Verbs. That *Aio*, *facio*, *quæso*, &c. are not declined with mood and tense, it is in regard of use, not the nature of the words.

Kinds of Verbs.

A. A Noun signifieth the name of a thing : a Verb signifieth the manner of doing, suffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kinds of Verbs are there?

A. Two : Personal, and Impersonal.

Q. What mean you by Personal?

A. A Verb that hath Persons.

Q. What verb is that?

A. Such a verb as is varied by divers Persons : as, I love, thou lovest, he loveth, we love, &c.

Q. What is a verb Impersonal?

A. That which is not varied by more Persons, but onely is formed in the third Person singular, with this sign *it* : as, *deceat*, It becometh.

Q. How many kind of verbs Personals are there?

A. Five : Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

* **Q.** How do these differ one from another?

A. Three wayes : 1. In termination or ending. 2. In signification. 3. In declining or forming.

Q. How do verbs Personals differ in termination?

A. Some end in *o*, some in *or*, some few in *m*.

Q. What verbs end in *o*?

A. A verb Active, and a verb Neuter.

Q. What verbs end in *or*?

A. Passives, Deponents, and Commons.

* **Q.** What verbs end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters : as, *Sum*, *forem*, *inquam*, *possum*, with other compounds of them.

Q. How ends a verb Active?

A. In *o*.

Q. What doth it betoken or signifie?

A. To do : as, I love, or do love.

Q. What may a verb Active be made?

A. A Passive.

Q. How?

A. By putting to *r*, as, *Amo* I love, put to *r*, is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a Passive?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It

A. It betokeneth Passion, or suffering, or something to be done : as *Amor*, I am loved.

Q. May not a verb Passive be made an Active ?

A. Yes.

Q. How ?

A. By putting away *r* : as, of *Amor*, take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a verb Neuter ?

A. In *o*, or *m* : as, *Curro*, I run, *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a verb Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passive, as Actives do : as, of *Curro*, by putting to *r*, to make *Curror* ?

A. No : there is no such word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a verb Neuter Englished ?

A. Sometimes Actively, that is, like an Active ; as, *Curro*, I run ; sometimes Passively, or like a Passive ; as, *Aegroto*, I am sick.

Q. How ends a verb Deponent ?

A. In *r*, like a verb Passive.

Q. How doth it signifie ?

A. Either like an Active ; as, *Loquor*, I do speak ; or like a verb Neuter signifying Actively ; as, *Glorior*, I do boast.

Q. How ends the verb Common ?

A. In *r*, like a Passive.

Q. How doth it signifie ?

A. Both Actively and (a) Passively ; that is, both as a verb Active, and as a verb Passive ; and therefore it is called a verb Common ; as, *Osculo*, I kisse, or I am kissed.

* Q. How may I know in any place whether a verb Common doth signifie Actively or Passively ?

A. By the Construction ; For if it be construed as a verb Active, it signifieth Actively ; as, *Osculo te*, I kisse thee ; but if it have the Construction of a verb Passive, it signifieth Passively : as *Osculo à te*, I am kissed of thee.

Q. Whether can a verb Deponent, or a verb Common lose *r*, to be made Actives ?

A. No : *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Osculo*, *osculo*.

Q. But some verbs are said to be Transitive, others Intransitive : How may I know which are Transitive, which Intransitive ?

E 3

A. Those

(a) Few Verbs Commons are now in use, videlicet, signifying Passively, as well as Actively, except *Criminor*, *Frustror*, *Osculo*, &c. some other, although many Participles of the Preter tense of Verbs Deponents may be found signifying Passively : as *Complexus*, *Meditatus*, *Interpretatus*, *Comitatus*, &c.

A. Those are Transitive, whose Action or doing passeth into another thing, and have not a perfect sense in themselves: as, *Amo magistrum*, I love the Master.

* *Q.* V What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly ask the question *whom* or *what*, made by the Verb, to shew the meaning of it; as, when you say, *Amo* I love; another may ask whom or what do you love, or else he understands not your meaning: and so the Action passeth into another thing.

Q. V Which are Intransitives?

A. Such as have an absolute and perfect sense in their own signification, without asking any question: as, *Curro* I run, *Egrotō* I am sick.

* *Q.* Of all the five kinds of Personals, which are Transitive?

A. Actives, Deponents, and Commons, signifying Actively, that is, when they are construed like Actives.

Q. V Which are Intransitives?

A. Verbs Passives [and Neuters for the most part] and also Commons signifying Passively, that is, being construed as Passives.

Moods.

Q. **Y**ou said a Verb was declined with Mood and Tense, What is a Mood?

(a) Or a Mood is the manner of speech used in signifying the doing, suffering, or being of any thing.

A. (a) The manner of speech wherein the signification of a Verb is uttered, as, in declaring, commanding, wishing, or the like.

Q. How many Moods are there?

A. Six: The Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Potential, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.

Q. What is the Indicative?

A. That which sheweth a reason true or false: as, *amo* I love; or else asketh a question as, *amas tu*, dost thou love?

Q. What sign hath the Indicative?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperative?

A. It

A. It biddeth or commandeth : as, *ama*, love thou.

* Q. What sign hath the Imperative ?

A. It may have the sign *Let*, except in the second Person ; where it is evidently known by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optative ?

A. It wisheth or desireth.

Q. What signs hath the Optative ?

A. These signs^b : would God, I pray God, or God grant. ^b Or oh that.

Q. What hath it joyned with it in Latine ?

A. An Adverb of wishing : as, *utinam amem*, God grant I love.

Q. How know you the Potential Mood ?

A. It sheweth an ability, will, or duty to do any thing.

Q. What signs hath it ?

A. May, can, might, would, should, ought, or could : as, *amem*, I may or can love.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optative and Subjunctive, seeing that they have all one termination ?

A. Because it hath neither Adverb nor Conjunction joyned with it.

Q. How know you the Subjunctive Mood ?

A. It hath evermore some Conjunction joyned with it : or some Adverb having the nature of a Conjunction : as, *That, if, When, whereas* : as, *Cum amarem*, when I loved.

Q. VVhy is it called the Subjunctive Mood ?

A. Because it dependeth upon some other Verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after it : as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when I loved I was a wretch. *A-marem* I loved, depends of *eram* I was.

* Q. Is there no difference in Latine between the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods ?

A. No ; save in signification, and signs of the Moods.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitive ?

A. To do, to suffer, or to be.

Q. VVhether hath it Number and Person, as other Moods have ?

A. No ; it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominative case.

Q. VVhat

Gerunds and Supines.

Q. What is the Common sign to know it by ?

A. To : as, *Amare* to love.

Q. When two verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, what Mood must the later be ?

A. The Infinitive : as, *Cupio-discere*, I desire to learn.

Gerunds.

(a) All Verbs Personals which are perfect and regular, have Gerunds and Supines, except onely Passives; and such as are excepted and noted to want their Supines, Impersonals have none.

(b) Gerunds are named of *Gerundo*, because they signify the manner of doing

something ; Supines (as *Melancthon* thinks) of *Supinus*. because they have no case before them. (c) Some decline these, Gen. *Amandi*, Accusat *Amandum*, Ablat. *Amando*; But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verb.

Q. V V What are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood ?

A. (a) Gerunds and Snines.

Q. Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood ?

A. Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitive Mood; not making any difference of Number or Person.

* Q. How many (b) Gerunds are there ?

A. Three : the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification have they ?

A. Both Active and Passive : as, *Amandi* of loving, or of being loved : *Amando* in loving, or in being loved : *Amandum* to love, or to be loved.

Q. (c) How will you decline these ?

A. They are declined in the Verb.

Supines.

Q. H O W many Supines be there ?

(a) It hath the signification of a Verb Passive, when it comes of a Verb signifying Passive-

ly or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitive Mood of *itur*, joyned with it.

A. Two ; one ending in *um*, called the first Supine, the other ending in *u*, which is called the later Supine.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine ?

A. Because it hath (a) for the most part, the signification.

of the Infinit. Mood of the Verb Active: as, *Amatum* to love.

Q. Why is that in *u* called the latter Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitive Mood Passive: as, *amatu* to be loved.

Tenses.

* Q. **V**What is a Tense?

A. **V** (b) The (c) difference of a Verb, according to the times, past, present, to come.

Q. How many Tenses are there?

A. (d) Five: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense.

* Q. How may these tenses be known asunder?

A. By the times which they speak of, and by signs.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speak of?

A. Of the time that is now present: as, *amo* I love.

Q. What signs hath it?

A. *Do, dost, or doth*, in the Active voyce: and *am, be, is, are, art*, in the Passive.

Q. What speaketh the Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *amabam* I loved, or did love.

Q. What signs may it be known by?

A. By these; *did or didst*, in the Active voyce: and *was, were, wert*, in the the Passive.

Q. What time speaks the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as *ama-vi*, I have loved.

Q. What signs hath it?

A. *Have, hast, or hath*, in the Active; *have been, hast been, or hath been* in the Passive.

Q. What time speaks the Preterpluperfect tense of?

A. Of that which is more then perfectly past, or past a long while since.

Qu. What signs hath it?

A. *Had, or hadst*, in the Active; *had been, or hadst been*, in the Passive.

(b) The tense signifieth the time wherein any person is said to do or suffer any thing.

(c) A Noun may signifie time, as a day, &c. but not the doing, suffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verb doth.

(d) There are properly but three Tenses or times; The time past, present, to come. Our Book divides the preter tense or time past into three, viz. Preterimperfect tense, not perfectly past; Preterperfect tense, perfectly past; Preterpluperfect tense, more then perfectly past.

Q. What

Q. What time speaks the Future tense of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signs hath it?

A. *Shall*, or *will*, or *may*, or *can hereafter*, in the Active : *shall be*, or *will be*, or *may be*, or *can be hereafter*, in the Passive.

* Q. Give me all the usual signs of the Active together.

(b) The principal signs of the Active are *Do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *shall* or *will*.

A. (b) *Do*, *dost*, or *doth*, *did*, or *didst* ; *have*, *hast*, or *hath*, *had*, or *hadst* : *shall*, or *will hereafter*.

* Q. Give me the usual signs of the Passive?

A. *Am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art* ; *was*, *were*, *wert* ; *have been*, *had been*, *shall*, or *will be*.

Persons.

* Q. **V**What is a Person in a Verb?

A. Every several word, in every Mood and tense; except the Infinitive Mood, which hath no Person.

Q. Why are these called Persons?

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoun is understood in every one of them : as, *Amo* I love, is as much as *ego amo* ; *amas* thou lovest, is as much as *tu amas* ; *amat* he loveth, is as much as *ille amat* : and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. In Verbs Personals there are three in either Number, like as in the Pronoun.

* Q. Hath every Mood and tense three Persons in either Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbs : except that the Imperative Mood wants the first Person in the singular Number, and the Infinitive Mood hath no Persons at all, as was said.

* Q. What differ your Persons in Verbs, from Persons in Nouns and Pronouns?

A. The Persons in Nouns and Pronouns signifie who or what Person it is that doth or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbs signifie what it is that such a Person doth or suffereth.

* Q. Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth ; *Magister* is the person.

person of the Noun doing something; *docet*, the person of the Verb, signifying what he doth.

Conjugations.

Q. **V**What is a Conjugation?

A. (a) The varying of a Verb according to Moods, Tenses, and persons.

Q. How many Conjugations have Verbs?

A. Four:

Q. How may they be known asunder?

A. By their several vowels; which are their marks to know them by.

Q. What is the vowel of the first Conjugation to know it by?

A. * *A* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *amâre*, *amâris*.

Q. What is the vowel of the second?

A. *E* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *docêre*, *docêris*.

Q. What of the third?

A. *E* short before *re* and *ris*: as, *legere*, *legeris*.

Q. What of the Fourth?

A. *I* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *audire*, and *audiris*.

* Q. Where must you find this *re* and *ris* which you speak of, to know the Conjugations asunder by?

A. *Re* in the Infinitive Mood active, which is the fourth word in declining the Verb in the active voyce: as, *amo*, *amas*, *amavi*, *amare*: and *ris*, in the second person Passive, that is in the second word in declining a Verb Passive: as, *amor*, *amaris*.

(a) A Conjugation is a fit varying of Verbs by their final terminations in both Numbers, and in every Person in each Mood and Tense.

* *Do*, and certain Compounds of it are excepted: as *Circundo*, *perfundo*, *secundo*, which make a short: as, *damus circundamus*, as it is in the Latine *Prosodia*.

Of Declining and Conjugating Verbs.

2. **T**hat you may be skilful in all Verbs, (which with the knowledge of the Nouns is accounted the most speedy help to attain the Latine tongue) what must you do?

F 2

A.

* Declining a Verb; is the rehearsing of the first and second Person of the present tense, with the first Person of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, the present tense of the Infinitive Mood: the Gerunds, and Supines, and Participles, belonging to that Verb & voice.
 (b) Forming or conjugating a Verb, is the breaking or varying the first word of the Verb into sundry other words coming of it by Persons, Tenses, Moods.

A. I must learn to be very perfect in * declining and conjugating any Verb.

Q. How many examples have you to decline and conjugate all perfect Verbs by?

A. Four: according to the Num. of the Conjugations.

Q. In how many voices are these examples (b) formed?

A. In two: Active, and Passive. All Verbs in *o* are formed like *Amo, Docco, Lego, or Audio*. All verbs in *or*, like *Amor, Doceor, Legor, Audior*.

* Q. Are deponents and commons declined like Passives?

A. Yes; saving that they are to have Gerunds & Supines declined with them, because they want Actives; and they have Participles, as they are set down in the Parti. after.

* Q. What is the chief benefit of the perfect readinesse in declining and conjugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noun, to give either the English to the Latine, or Latine to the English of any Verb, in each Mood, Tense, and Person; and thereby to be able to proceed most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

* Q. How will you do that?

A. By being perfect in all the Persons, especially the first Person, through each Mood and Tense, to be able to give both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to run the terminations of every Tense and Person in my mind; together with the signs of every Person in English.

Q. But how will you do in the Imperative Mood, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Give it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperative wants the first Person.

Q. Shew me an example of conjugating so, and first of giving the Latine before?

A. *Amo* I love, *amabam* I loved or did love, *amavi* I have loved, *amaveram* I had loved, *amabo* I shall or will love.

Imper. second Person, *ama, amato*, Love thou: or the Imperative wants the first person.

Optat. *Utinam amem* God grant I love, &c.

Q. Give me the English first.

A. I

A. I love *amo*, I loved or did love *amabam*, &c. as in declining Nouns.

Q. But let me hear how you run the terminations in your mind or speech.

A. O, as, at, *amus*, *atis*, *ant*. So in *Amabam*: *bam*, *bas*, *bat*, *bamus* *batis*, *bant*.

Q. Which are those English signs which you must run in your mind with these terminations?

A. the Persons in English: I, thou, he, we, ye, and they.

Q. Then if you can give the first Person in any Tense, you can by this means give any Person of the same, by remembering or running in your mind the terminations and signs together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loved or did love?

A. *Amabam*.

Q. They loved or did love?

A. *Amabant*.

Q. If you be asked of any person which you cannot tell, what must you do to find it?

A. Call to mind but the Person of that Tense, and run the rest in my mind untill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I be asked, how I say, We had taught, I straight remember, I had taught, *docueram*, and so running in my mind *ram*, *ras*, *rat* *ramus*, *ratis*, *rant*; and withall, I, thou, he, we, ye, they: I find *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. Give me the first Persons of those tenses, which come one of another, and first which come of the Present tense?

A. *Amo*, *amabam*, *amabo*, *amem*, *amarem*, *amare*. Imperative second Person, *Ama*, *amato*.

* Q. Give me those which come of the Preterper. Tense.

A. *Amavi*, *amaveram*, *amaverim*, *amavero*, *amavissim*, *amavisse*.

Q. Rehearse the first Persons together as they stand in the book.

A. *Amo*, *abam*, *avi*, *averam*, *abo*. Imper. second person, *Ama*, *amato*: *Amem*, *arem*, *averim*, *avissim*, *amare*, *amavisse*.

Q. Rehearse them Actively and Passively together, as they stand in order.

A. *Amo, amor, amabam, amabar, amavi amatus sum vel fui, amaveram, amatus eram vel fueram, amabo, amabor.*

Imper. second person, *ama, amato, amare, amator.*

Optative, Potential, and Subjunct. *Amem, amer, amarem, amarer, amaverim, amatus sim vel fuerim, amavissem, amatus essem vel fuisset, amavero, amatus ero vel fuero.*

Infinitive: *Amare, amari, amavisse, amatum esse vel fuisse.*

* *Amaturum esse, amatum iri, vel amandum esse.*

Amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

* *Illo pollicito sese facturum omnia, est quod speremus Deum bonis benefactorum.*
Make these terminations exceeding perfect, all the rest will be soon gotten, and easily kept by oft repeating these over thus.

* Q. Give the terminations of the first Persons of the Active voyce alone.

A. *O, bam, i, ram, bo or am, em or am, rem, rim, sem, ro.*

Q. Give the signs of the Tenses answering.

A. *Do, did, have, had, shall or will, may or can hereafter:* as before.

Q. Give the terminations of the Active and Passive together.

A. *O, or, bam, bar, i, sum, vel } bo, bor.
fui, ram eram vel fueram, } am, ar.*

*Em, er, } rem, rer, sim vel fuerim, sem, essem, vel fuisset, ro,
Am, ar, } ero vel fuero.*

Infinitive, *e, i, se, esse vel fuisse.*

* Q. Is there yet no further help for knowing the several persons?

A. Yes; the first persons Active end in *o, am, em, im, or i*: the second in *as, es, is, or sti*: the third in *t*.

Q. How end the first persons Passive?

A. The first Persons end commonly in *or, ar, er*: the second in *aris, eris, iris*: the third in *tur*; the first Plural in *mur*, the second in *mini*, the third in *utur*.

In the Preterperfect tenses, Preterplu. and Future tenses Passive, the terminations are the same with the tenses in *Sum, es, fui*, of which they are borrowed; except the Future tense of the Indicative Mood.

* Q. Which do you account the speediest way of all to get and keep these Verbs?

A. This

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and of the English signs of the Moods, Tenses, and Persons: and also much examination of the Active and Passive together: as, asking, I love, *amo*: I am loved, *amor*: he loveth, *amat*: he is loved, *amatur*: they love, *amant*: they are loved, *amantur*, &c.

Of *Sum* and other Verbs out of Rule.

Q. **V**What Rules have you for Verbs ending in *m*?

A. There are no Rules for them, they are irregular, that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your book?

A. Yes; *Sum*, and *Possum*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They, with more other lame Verbs, or which are irregular, (*a*) are set down in the Latine Grammer by themselves; except *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *edo*, *fio*, *fero*, *feror*, which do follow after. (*a*) *Sed nunc ut totum.*

Q. Is not a perfect readinesse in the Verb *Sum*, as necessary as in any other of the Verbs?

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Because it serveth for declining of all Verbs in *or*, and also for that it is of perpetual use.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in the Verb *Sum*?

A. By the same means: as, in *amo*, *doceo*, &c. and so in *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, and the rest of those Verbs out of rule: chiefly in being perfect in giving all the first persons, both English to Latine, and Latine to English.

Q. Have you not some special observations concerning these two Verbs, *Eo*, and *queo*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein do they differ from other Verbs?

A. In the Preterimperfect and Future tense of the Indicative Mood, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How do they make their Preterimperfect tense?

A. * *lbama*

* *Audibant, le-
nibant, scibant,
seuibant*, and
the like, are by
the figure Syn-
cope.

* So they
make the ob-
lique cases of
the Participle
of the Present
tense: as, of
Iens, the Gen.
is *euntis*, so *eun-
ti*, &c.

A. * *Ibam* and *quibam*: not *iebam*.

Qu. How do they make their Future tense?

A. *Ibo*, and *quibo*; not *iam*.

Qu. How do they make their Gerunds?

A. * *Eundi, eundo, eundum*; not *endi*: so *queundi, queundo, queundum*, though we say *ambiendi*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moods and Tenses?

A. Like Verbs in *o*, of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. All other Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicative Mood.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. Those which end in *ram, rim, or re*, be formed of it, by changing *i* into *e*, short; and then putting to *ram, rim, or re*: as, of *amavi*, are made *amaveram, amaverim, amavero*. Those which end in *sem, or se*, be formed of it, onely by putting to *s* and *sem, or se*: as, of *amavi*, *amavissim, amavisse*.

Impersonals.

Q. **H**ow are Impersonals declined?

A. **H**They are not declined as Verbs Personals, but on-
ly formed in the third Person singular, through all Moods
and Tenses: as, *Delectat, delectabat, &c. studetur, studeba-
tur, studitum est vel fuit, &c.*

Q. What signs have they to know them by?

A. They have commonly before their English this sign *it*,
and sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. **V**What is your fourth part of speech which is de-
clined?

A. A Participle.

Q. What is a Paaticiple?

Participles.

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A. A part of speech derived of a Verb, taking part of a Noun, &c.

Q. Of what is the Participle derived?

A. Of a Verb from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part: because it hath nothing of it self, but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of speech doth a Participle take part of?

A. Part of a Noun, part of a Verb, and part of both Noun and Verb together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noun onely or severally?

A. Gender, Case, and Declension.

Q. What of a Verb alone?

A. Tense and signification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

* **Q.** How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Case, and Gender, as a Noun Adject.

Q. (b) How many kinds of Participles are there?

A. Four; one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *us*.

Q. How can you know the kinds of Participles?

A. Partly by their endings; partly, by their signification.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. In *ans*, or *ens*: *amans*, *docens*.

Q. How ends it in English?

A. In *ing*: as, *loving*.

Q. Is every word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Present tense?

A. No; unlesse the Latine end also in *ans*, or *ens*, having the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time present.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the Present tense formed of?

(b) There are two of the Active voyce: as, the Participle of the Present tense, and the Fut. in *rus*: two of the Passive; that is, the Participle of the Preter tense, and Fut. in *us*.

G

A. Of

(c) For forming Participles of Verbs wanting the Preterimperfect tense, we must feign Preterimperfect tenses: as *inquiēbam inquiens*.

(d) These Participles, *Futurus, osurus, pariturus, nasciturus, nesciturus, moriturus, oriturus*, are formed irregularly. *Stock*.

A. Of the (c) Preterimperfect tense of the Indic. Mood, by changing the last syllable into *ns: as*. of *Amabam, bam* turned in *ns*, is made *amans*: so of *Auxiliabar Auxilians*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus* signifie or betoken?

A. To do: like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voyce: as, *amaturus*, to love, or about to love.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus: as, amaturus*.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. (d) Of the latter Supine by putting to *rus: as*, of *doctus docturus*.

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the Preter tense?

A. In *d, t, or n: as*, loved, taught, slain.

Q. How ends it in Latine?

A. In *tus, sus, xus: as, amatus* loved, *visus* seen, *nexus* knit.

Q. Do all of them end either in *tus, sus, or xus*, in Latin?

A. Yea, all: except *mortuus* dead, which endeth in *uus*.

* Q. What time doth a Parti. of the Preter tense signifie?

A. The time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *s: as*, of *lectus, Lectus*.

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the Future in *rus*?

A. To suffer: like the Infinitive Mood of the Passive voyce: as, *Amandus* to be loved.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of What is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis* into *rus: as*, of *amantis*, turn *tis* into *rus*, and it is made *amandus*.

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Active voyce: and of the Participle of the Present tense?

A

A. Yes; as, *Legendus* reading. As in this sentence, *Legendis veteribus proficis*; In reading old Authors thou doest profit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *dis*, when it signifieth Actively?

A. No; it is rather an Adjective Gerundive.

Q. Hath every kind of Verb all the four Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles have Verbs Actives and * Neuters which have the Supines?

A. Two; one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if these want the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why so?

A. Because it is derived of the latter Supine; as, of *Disco*, is onely *discens*, without a participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles have Verbs Passives, whose Actives have the Supines?

A. Two; a Participle of the Preter tense, and of the Future in *dis*; as, of *amor*, cometh *amatus*, *amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actives want the Supines?

A. They want the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Participle of the Preter tense, should be formed of the latter Supine which is wanting; as, of *timeor*, is onely *timendus*.

Q. What Participles hath a Verb Deponent?

A. Three; one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, and one of the Future in *rus*; as, of *auxilior*, cometh *auxilians*, *auxiliatus*, *auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it never have a Participle of the Future in *dis*?

A. Yes; if it govern an Accusat. case, as being a Verb Transitive: as, *Loquor verbum*, *Loquor* may form *loquendus*.

Q. How many Participles hath a Verb Common?

A. All the four Participles; as, of *largior*, cometh *largiens*, *largiturus*, *largitus*, *largiendus*.

Q. How are the Participles of the Present tense declined?

G 2

A. Like

* *Dolendus*, and *carendus*, are out of rule.

Erratus, *excursus*, *percursus*, are taken to come of Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voyce: so *regnatus*, *triumphatus*, *vigilatus* and *vigilandus*: are abusively.

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles : as, Nom. *hic, hac, & hoc amans*, like *Felix*.

Q. How are Participles of other tenses declined ?

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three divers endings : as, Nom. *Amatus, ta, tum*, like *bonus, a, um* : so all the rest.

Of an Adverb.

* Q. Which is your fifth part of speech : and the first of those which are undeclined ?

A. An Adverb.

Q. What is an Adverb ?

A. A part of speech joyned to Verbs, to declare their signification.

Q. Why is it called an Adverb ?

A. Because it is usually joyned to Verbs.

Q. May it not be joyned unto other parts of speech also ?

A. Yes ; to such words as are in place of Verbs, and some other : as sometimes to Nouns, sometimes to Adverbs.

Q. Wherefore is an Adverb joyned to the Verbs ?

A. To declare their signification ; that is, to make their signification more plain and full.

* Q. How ?

A. By some circumstance of time, place, number, order, or the like, according to the several kinds of Adverbs : as, When I taught, where, how oft, in what order, and the like hereunto.

Q. Rehearse the sorts of your Adverbs.

A. (a) Adverbs are of time, place, number, order, and so as they stand in the book.

Q. Give me your Adverbs, Englishing them in order.

A. Adverbs of Time ; as, *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yesterday, *perendie* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time past, or in time to come, or once ; *aliquando* sometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place ; as, *Ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *istic* there, *illie* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

(a) These Adverbs see more at large in Mr. Leeches, in his third part of his Grammar questions, and so likewise of Conjunctions, or in the Latin Rules.

Of Number : as, *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* four times, *iterum* again.

Of Order : as, *Inde* from thence, *deinde* afterwards, *deniq;* to conclude, *postremò* last of all.

Of Asking or Doubting ; as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorsum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling ; as, *Heus* ho, *O*, ho, *ehodum* ho firrah.

Of Affirming ; as, *Certè* surely, *ne* verily, *profectò* truly, *sanè* truly, or doubtlesse, * *scilicet* doubtlesse, or truly, *licet* although, *estò* be it so. *Scilicet, quasi, scire licet.*

Of Denying ; as, *Non* not, *haud* not, *minime* no, or in no wise, *neutiquam* not, or in no wise, *nequaquam* no, or in no wise.

Of Swearing ; as, *Pol* in good-sooth, *adipol* in good-sooth, *hercle* truly, *medius fidius* in faith, or in truth.

Pol by *Pollux*, *Adipol* by the Temple of *Pollux*.

Of Exhorting ; as *Eja* go to, or well *age* go to, *agite* go ye to, *agedum* well, go to yet.

Medius fidius as *Fidius* the Son of *Jupiter* and God of faithfulness, love me like ; *Me Hercule*, as *Hercules* shall help me.

Of Flattering ; as, * *Sodes* if thou darest, or on good fellowship, *amabo* of all love.

Of Forbidding ; as, *Ne* no, not.

Of Wishing ; as, *Utinam* Oh that, or I would to God, *si* O that, *O si* O that, *O si* O if, O that.

Of Gathering together ; as, *Simul* together, *una* together, *pariter* together, *non modo* not onely *non solum* not onely.

* *Sodes*, quasi, *si audes*.

Of Parting ; as, *Scorsim* asunder, or one from another, *sigillatim* every one asunder or peculiarly, *vicatim* street by street, or village by village.

Of Choosing ; as, *Potius* rather, *immo* yea, rather.

Of A thing not finished ; as *Pene* almost, *fere* almost, *prope* nigh, or near, or almost, *vix* scarcely, *modò* non almost.

Of Shewing ; as, *En* behold, *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting ; as, *Forsan* peradventure, *forsitan* peradventure, *fortassis* it may be, *fortasse* it may be, or peradventure.

Of Chance ; as, *Forte* by chance, *fortuite* by chance, or at adventure.

Of Likeness ; as, *Sic* so, *sicut* like as, *quasi* as, *ceu* as, *tanquam* even as, *velut* as.

Of Quality : as, *Bene* well, *male* evilly, *docte* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity : as, *Mulum* much, *parvum* little, *minimum* the least of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all, or very much.

Of Comparison: as, *Tam* so, or as well, *quam* as, *magis* more, *minus* less, *maxime* especially.

Q. Are not some Adverbs compared?

A. Yes, certain are: as, *Docte* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* most learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* most valiantly; *Prope* near, *propius* nearer, *proxime* the nearest of all.

* Q. Do these form their Comparative and Superlative degree of their Positive, as Adjectives do?

A. No; they have no Comparat. nor Superlat. degree of themselves, neither do form any Comparison properly.

* Q. How then have they these degrees?

A. They do borrow them of the Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative degree.

* Q. How doth the Comparative degree of Verbs end?

A. Their Comparative ends in *us*, like the Neuter Gender of the Adjective of the Comparative degree.

Q. How end their Superlatives?

A. They end for most part in *e*, like the Masculine Gender of the Vocative case of their Adjective of the Superlative degree: Of which they seemed to be formed: as, *Docte*, *doctius*, *doctissime*.

Q. (b) Do not some Superlatives end in *um*?

A. Yes; some few which have the termination of the Neuter Gender of the Vocative case whereof they come; as, *Plurimum*, *potissimum*.

Q. Are not Propositions sometimes made Adverbs?

A. Yes; when they are set alone without a case.

* Q. How may we know Adverbs?

A. Easily; many of them are set down in the Accidence: the rest may be known partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

* Adverbs coming of Nouns which are compared irregularly do follow their manner of comparing: as, of *Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*, is *bene*, *melius*, *optime*.

(b) Neuter Adjectives are oft put for Adverbs: as, *rerens* pro *recenter*, *torvum* for *torve*.

This is when they are taken Adverbially, signifying as Adverbs.

Q. * How

* Q. How by their English ?

A. Most of them, besides these in the book, are Adverbs of Quality, and do commonly end in *ly*, in English : as, wisely, learnedly.

* Q. How by their Latine ?

A. They end commonly in *e*, or *us*, and are marked over the head with a grave accent, to distinguish them from Nouns : as, *Doctè doctius, doctissimè*. Or else they end in *er* : as, *Prudenter* wisely.

* Q. How by their English and Latine together ?

A. Thus : as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly, *fortius*, more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly.

Q. Have you not some Adverbs ending in *o*, like Ablative cases ?

A. Yes : as, *Tantò* by so much, and some also in *im* : as, *furtim* theevishly, coming of the Verb *furor*. But these have their accents to know them by, like those in *um*, and the rest.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. Which is your second part of speech undeclined ?

A. Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction ?

A. A part of speech that joyneth words and sentences together.

* Q. What is the use of Conjunctions ?

A. To joyn words and sentences.

Q. How many kind of Conjunctions have you ?

A. Twelve, Copulatives, Disjunctives, Discretives, Causals, Conditionals, Exceptives, Interrogatives, Illatives, Adversatives, Redditives, Electives, Diminutives.

Q. Give me your Conjunction Latine and English together.

A. (b) Copulatives : as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoq;* also, *ac* and, *atq;* and, *nec* neither, *neq;* neither.

(c) Disjunctives : as, *Aut* either, *ve* or, or either, *vel* either, *sen* either, *sive* either.

(d) Discre-

(a) These kind of Conjunctions have their names according to the reasons following.

(b) Copular, because they serve usually to couple parts of sentences absolutely.

(c) disjunct, by which parts of sentences are so severed, as if one onely could be true.

(d) Discretives, by which the parts are lightly severed.

(e) Causals, which shew a cause of a thing going before.

(f) Conditionals, by which the part following is knit upon condition of that going before.

(g) Exceptives do except against something going before, or from something following.

(h) Interrogatives ask a question.

(i) Illatives,

bring in some conclusion, or shew something. (k) Adversatives shew some diversitie of things. (l) Redditives answer to the Adversatives. For the order or placing of Conjunctions, see the Latine Rules, or Master Leeches questions.

(d) Discretives : as, *Sed* but, *quidem* but, truly, *autem* but, *vero* but, *at* but, *ast* but.

(e) Causals; as, *Nam* for, *namq;* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* because, *ut* that, *quod* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

(f) Conditionals; as, *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modo* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodo* so that.

(g) Exceptives; as, *Ni* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that, or otherwise, *praterquam* except that.

(h) Interrogatives; as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrum* whether, *neque* whether or no, *anne* whether or no, *nonne* is it not so.

(i) Illatives; as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaq;* therefore, *proin* therefore.

(k) Adversatives; as, *Etsi* although, *quanquam* although, *quamvis* although, *licet* although, or albeit, *esto* be it so.

(l) Redditives to the same; as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *at-*
tamen yet notwithstanding.

Electives; as, *Quam* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Diminutives; as, *Saltem* at least, *vel* yea, or at the least wise.

Of a Preposition.

Q. **V**Which is your third part of speech undeclined?

A. A Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A part of speech most commonly set before other parts of speech, either in Apposition, or in composition.

Q. Why do you say, Most commonly set before other parts?

A. Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their cases; the rest also may be set after sometime.

Q. What

Of a Preposition.

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Q What mean you by Apposition, when you say, a Preposition is set before in Apposition?

A. When a Preposition is onely set before another word, yet is not made one with it, but remains a perfect word of it self: as, *ad patrem*.

Q What mean you by Composition, when you say, A Preposition is set before in Composition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is set before: as, *indoctus*, unlearned.

Q To what uses do Prepositions serve specially?

A. To govern cases, or to serve to cases; as our book hath it: and to make compound words.

* Q What cases do they serve to?

A. Some to an Accusative, some to an Ablative, some both to an Accusative and an Ablative.

Q How many Prepositions serve to the (a) Accusative case?

A. Two and thirty: namely, *Ad* to, *Apud* at, *Ante* before, &c.

Q How many serve to the Ablative case?

A. These fifteen (b) *A*, *ab*, *abs*, from or fro, &c.

Q How many serve to both cases?

A. Onely these four; *In*, (c) *sub*, *super*, and *subter*.

Q What Prepositions are set after their Cases?

A. These three; *Versus*, *penes*, and *tenus*, are ordinarily set after; also *cum* and *usque*, sometimes: as, *mecum*, and *Occidentem usque*.

* Q May not the rest of the Prepositions be so set after their cases also?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anastrophe*: as, *Italiam contra*.

Q Can no Prepositions serve to a Genitive case?

A. Yes: *Tenus*.

Q When is tha.?

A. VVhen the casual word joyned with *Tenus* is the Plural number, then it must be put in the Genitive Case, and be set before *tenus*: as, *aurium tenus*, up to the ears: *genuum tenus*, up to the knees.

Q If Prepositions be set alone without any case: whether

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are

(a) *Procul* is sometimes a Preposition, & joyned both to the Accusative and to the Ablative cases.

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(b) *Potat praesibi*, h.e. *praesibi*, or *potat sibi*, or *praesibi*, h.e. *praesidium*, sive *commeatum sibi*, Lam. in Plaut. *Venio adversum tempori*, h.e. *adversum Mene-cinum tempori*, h.e. *opportune*, Stockwood.

(c) The Englishes of our Prepositions are very defective and would be carefully supplied.

are they then Prepositions ?

A. No: they are then changed into Adverbs; and so if they do form the Degrees of Comparison.

Q. May those four which serve to both cases, have either an Accusative case, or an Ablative, as we will ?

A. No: except *Subter*, which we may use at our pleasure.

* Q. How know you then, when to joyn them to the Accusative case, when to the Ablative ?

A. By their signification: for when they are put for other Prepositions serving to the Accusative case, they will commonly have an Accusative case: so for Prepositions serving to the Ablative, an Ablative.

Q. When doth *in* serve to the Accusative case ?

A. When it hath the sign *into* joyned with the English: as, *in urbem* into the City. Or when it is put for *erga* towards, *contra* against, or *ad* unto. Otherwise it serves to an Ablative.

* Q. When doth *sub* govern an Accusative ?

A. When it is put for *ad*, *per*, or *ante*: that is, when it signifieth unto, by, about, or before. Otherwise, it governs an Ablative.

* Q. When doth *super* govern an Accusative ?

A. When it is put for *ultra* beyond. Else it will have an Ablative.

* Q. Have you no more Prepositions but these ?

A. Yes: (b) these six; *am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

Q. Do these serve to any cases ?

(b) These have commonly these significations, or the like: which by use in reading, may easily be observed: *Am* about, *di* from, and *dis* asunder, *re* back, or again, *se* asunder, *con* together: *se*, quasi *seorsim*; *con*, quasi *cum*.

A. No: They serve onely to make Compound words; so that they are never found alone, but onely in Composition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compared ?

A. No: except some of them when they are changed into Adverbs; as, *Prope*, *propius*, *proxime*.

Of an Interjection.

Q. V V What is your last part of speech ?
A. An Interjection.

Q. What

Q. What is an Interjection?

A. A part of speech, which signifieth some sudden affection, or passion of the minde, in an imperfect voyce.

Q. How many kinds of Interjections have you?

A. So many as there are sudden passions or motions of the minde:] as, of Mirth, Sorrow, Dread, and the like: as they are in my book.

Q. Give me the English of your Interjections as you did of Adverbs and Conjunctions?

A. They are imperfect voyces: and so have no proper English words: yet we may English them thus, after our custome of speech.

Some be of Mirth: as, *Evax* hey, *vah* hey-da.

Sorrow, as, *Hem* alas, *bei* ah, alas.

Dread: as, *Atat*, oh, or out alas.

Marvelling, as, *Papa* O marvellous or strange.

Disdaining: as, *Hem* oh, or what, *vah* ah.

Shunning: as, *Apage* get thee gone, or fie away.

Praying: as, *Euge* O well done.

Scorning: as, *Hui* ho, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Proh Deum atq; hominum fidem* ! Oh the faith of gods and men!

Curfing: as, *Va* wo, *malum* in a mischief.

Laughing: as, *Ha*, *ha*, *he*, *ha*, *ha*.

Calling: as, *Eho*, *ho*, *io*, *ho* firrah.

Silence: as, *Au*, *auh*.

Q. But are all Interjections such imperfect voyces?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections: as, *Evax*, *vah*, &c.

* Q. What say you then of *malum*, signifying in a mischief, is it not a perfect voyce?

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a Noun; and is onely then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to expresse such a sudden Passion:

* Q. May not other perfect words also be made Interjections?

A. Yes, any part of speech may: but specially Nouns and Verbs, whensoever they are used to expresse these sudden

motions of the mind : as *Infandum*, a thing not to be spoken of, *Amabo* of all fellowship, *Perii* alas, are made Interjections and undeclined.

Q. May one word be of many parts of speech?

A. Yes; being taken in a divers signification : or in a divers respect and consideration.

* Q. How for example?

A. *Cum* when, is an Adverb of time : *Cum* seeing, that is a conjunction Causal : *Cum* with, a Preposition. And *Cum* taken for this word *Cum*, or for it self, is a Noun Substantive and undeclined.

(a) Such words are Substantives not properly, but *technicos*, that is, artificially or materially, as some Grammarians do speak.

* Q. It seemeth hereby that a word of any part of speech may be a Noun Substantive.

A. (a) Yes : when it is taken for the word it self, or, as for a word of art] as, *Habeo*, this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noun Substantive : as, *Bonum mane*, good morrow. *Mane* is here declined, *hoc mane invariabile*.

The Concord of the Latine speech.

Q. **V**VE have done with the Introduction of the eight parts of speech, or the handling of the eight parts severally, which is the first part of your Accidence : now we are to come to the Rules of Construction of the eight parts of speech called the English Rules.

Q. What mean you by Construction?

(b) That construction is to be accounted lawful which the most approved of the ancient writers have used both in writing and speaking.

(c) Construction is either simple & plain, or figurative. Simple is that which follows the right and plain manner

A. (b) (c) The due joyning, or right ordering and framing together of words in speech.] Or the right joyning of the parts of speech together in speaking according to the natural manner; or according to the reason and rule of Grammar.

Q. How many things are to be considered for the right joyning of words in Construction?

A. Two : { 1. The Concords of words.
2. The governing of words.

Q. What mean you by Concords?

A. The agreement of words together, in some special Acci-

of speaking, according to the rules of Grammar : as, *Magna pars vulnerata*. Figurative, which differs from the same plain manner : as, *Magna pars vulnerati*.

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dents or qualities ; as in one Number, Person, Case, or Gen.

* Q. How many Concords have you ?

A. Three : the first between the Nom. case and the Verb.
The second, between the Substantive and the Adjective.
The third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

* Q. Why must these six so agree together ?

A. Because three of these are weak and cannot be placed orderly in speech, except they be guided and holden up by the three stronger.

* Q. Which are those three weak ones ?

A. The three latter ; that is, the Verb, the Adjective, and the Relative.

Q. What must the Verb have to agree with ?

A. His Nominative case.

Q. What the Adjective ?

A. His Substantive.

Q. What must the Relative have ?

A. His Antecedent.

The first Concord.)

Q. **V**What is then your first Concord between ?

A. Between the Nominative case and the Verb.

Q. When an English is given to be made in Latine, what must you do first ?

A. Look out the principal Verb.

Q. What if you have more Verbs then one in a sentence, which of them is the principal Verb ?

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions ?

A. Yes, three ; 1. If the Verb be of the Infinitive Mood, it cannot be the principal Verb. 2. If it have before it a Relative : as, *that*, *whom*, *which*. 3. If it have before it a Conjunction : as, *ut* *that*, *cum* *when*, *si* *if*, and such others.

Q. Why can none of these be the principal Verb ?

A. Because all these do ever in a sort depend upon some other Verb going before them in natural and due order of speech.

motions of the mind : as *Infandum*, a thing not to be spoken of, *Amabo* of all fellowship, *Perii* alas, are made Interjections and undeclined.

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Q. Why can none of these be the principal Verb ?

A. Because all these do ever in a sort depend upon some other Verb going before them in natural and due order of speech.

* Q. Must not the same course be taken when a Latine is to be construed or turned into English, which is when an English is given to be made in Latine ?

A. Yes, the very same : I must likewise first seek out the principal Verb and mark it carefully.

Q. Why so ?

A. Because that will point out the right Nominative case, which is that which agreeth with it both in Number and Person, and also in reason ; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

Q. When you have found out the principal Verb, what must you do then ?

A. Seek out his Nominative case.

Q. How ?

A. By putting the English, *who* or *what*, with the English of the Verb ; and then the word in the same sentence, which answerth to the questoin, shall be the Nominative case unto the Verb.

Q. Give me an example how ?

A. *Venit ne Rex ?* Doth the King come ? if you ask here, Who cometh ? the answer is, the King. So the word King is the Nominative case to the Verb.

Q. Must we alwayes thus seek out the Nominative case ?

A. Yes, in Verbs Personals : except the Verb be an Imperfonal, which will have no Nominative case.

Q. Where must your Nominative case be set in making or construing Latine ?

A. Before the Verb.

Q. Are there no exceptions ?

A. Yes, three : First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verb is of the Imperative Mood. Thirdly, when this sign *it*, or *there*, cometh before the English of the Verb.

Q. Where must the Nominative case be placed, if any of these happen ?

A. Most usually after the Verb, or after the sign of the Verb : as, *Amas tu ?* Lovest thou, or dost thou love ?

Q. What case must your casual word be, which cometh

next

next after the Verb, and answereth to the question, *whom*, or *what*, made by the Verb?

A. It must commonly be the Accusative case.

Q. Why do you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verb do properly govern another case after him to be construed withall: For then it must be such a case as the Verb governs properly.

Q. Give me an example.

A. *Si cupis placere Magistro, utere diligentia, &c.* Here *placere* the Verb governs properly *Magistro*, a Dative case; and *utere* governs *diligentia*, an Ablative case, not an Accusative.

Q. What doth a Verb Personal agree with?

A. With his (a) Nominative case.

Q. In how many things?

A. In two: in Number and Person.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. The same Number and Person that the Nominative case is, the same must the Verb be.

Q. Give me an example.

A. *Præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis.*

Q. In which words lyeth the special example and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

Q. How are these to be applied?

A. Thus: *Legit* the Verb is the singular Number and third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominative case, which is the singular Number and third Person. And *negligitis* is the plural Number and second Person, because it agreeth with *vos* his Nominative case, which is also the plural Number and second Person.

(a) Note that the Nominat. cases of the first and second Persons: as, *Ego, tu, nos, & vos*, are seldom expressed, but only understood, unless it be for the cause of better distinguishing and discerning some Persons from all others: as, *vos damnatis*, you condemned, and none other; or else for more emphasis, that is, for speaking

more significantly: as *Tu es Patronus*, you are my Patron; i. e. you especially, and above all others. (So also in Verbs, whose signification belongs unto men, the Nominative cases of the third Person are commonly understood: as, *Fertur, hoc est, ille fertur*, he is reported, unless *fertur* be rather used impersonally. So *ferunt, hoc est, homines ferunt*, men say. Thus it is likewise in Verbs, whose action belongs to God, or Nature: as, *pluit*, it raineth; *fulminat*, it thunders; that is, God or Nature rains or thunders.) Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbs, which, as these, are said to be of an exempt signification, viz. whose action is not in the power of man, or of any earthly creature: as, *lucet*, it is day; *Advesperascit*, it draweth towards evening.

Q. Must

Q. Must the Verb be alwayes the same Number and Person the Nominative case is?

A. No: for there are three exceptions in the rules following.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. Many Nominative cases Singular having a Conjunction Copulative, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are more Nominative cases coming together with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them; though all the Nominative cases be of the Singular Number, yet the Verb is usually of the Plural Number.

* *Is* and *ii* may be of all persons as well as *idem*, by the figure *Evocatio*, having *Ego* or *nos*, *Tu* or *vos*, understood, as *Agimus ii, ii poteramus esse pares, &c.* for *Nos ii agimus, &c.*

Q. What if the Nominative cases be of * divers Persons, with which of them must the Verb agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: it must agree with the Nominative case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominative case of the worthiest Person?

A. The Nominative case of the first Person is more worthy then of the second; and the second more worthy then the third.

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. When a Verb cometh between two Nominative cases of divers Numbers, the Verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What mean you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominative case, which goeth before the Verb, or with that which cometh after the Verb: so that both the Nominative cases be of one Person.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Here note also that sometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verb, &c.

Q. What mean you by that rule?

A. That not onely a Casual word is the Nominative case to the verb; but sometime an Infinitive Mood, sometimes a whole

whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominative case to the Verb.

* Q. What mean you by a Casual word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with cases.

Q. How can an Infinitive Mood, or an whole sentence be the Nominative case to the Verb? can any word be a Nominative case to the Verb, but onely a Noun Substantive?

A. Yes: a Noun Substantive, or whatsoever is put in the place of a Noun Substantive; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noun Substantive?

A. Like Substantives of the Neuter Gender undeclined: as, *Hoc nihil invariabile*: So, *Hoc diluculo surgere invariabile*.

Q. May not a Relative be the Nominative case to the Verb?

A. Yea: but that is onely by reason of the Substantive or Antecedent understood with it, or in whose place it is put.

* Q. And may not an Adjective also be the Nominative case to the Verb.

A. Yes: but then it is commonly an Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, standing for a Substantive.

* Q. What Number and Person must the Verb be, when a whole sentence or a piece of a sentence, is the Nominative case to the Verb?

A. If the Verb be referred, or have respect but to one thing, it shall be the singular Num. and third Person; but if to more, it is usually the Plural Num. and third Person.

* Q. What if it be a Noun of a Multitude of the Singular Number, I mean, a Noun signifying more then one?

A. It may sometimes have a Verb of the Plural Number.

Q. How many things then may be the Nominative case to the Verb?

A. Six; First, a Casual word, which is either a Substantive, or a Relative: or an Adjective standing for a Substantive. Secondly, a whole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause or piece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitive Mood.

I

Fifthly,

The second Concord.

Fifthly, an Adverb with a Genitive case. Lastly, any one word or more put for themselves, or whatsoever is put instead of the Nominative case.

Q. What if your Verb be of the Infinitive Mood, must it have a Nominative case before it?

A. No; it must have an Accusative case before it, instead of a Nominative.

The second Concord.

Q. **W**Hat is your second Concord between?

A. Between the Substantive and the Adjective.

Q. When you have an Adjective, how will you find out his Substantive?

A. As I found out the Nominative case; that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adject. and the word or words answering to the question, shall be the Substantive to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adjective agree with his Substantive?

A. In three: in Case, Gender, and Number.

Q. Why doth your Book say, The Adjective whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle?

A. Because all Pronouns are Adjectives by nature: except *Ego*, *Tu*, *Sui*, and so are all Participles: and therefore agree with Substantives as well as the Noun Adjectives do.

Q. Is your Adjective always the same Case, Gender, and Number that the Substantive is?

A. No, not always: for there are three such exceptions, as in the first Concord, though my Book name but one.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Substantives singular, having a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, will have an Adjective Plural; which Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Substant. of the most worthy Gender?

A. The

A. The Substantive of the Masculine Gender is more worthy then the Substant. of the Feminine : and the Substantive of the Feminine more worthy then the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwayes true?

A. Yea; except in things without life, I mean, such as are not apt to have life, as we shall see hereafter.

Q. What Gender is more worthy in these?

A. The Neuter is usually so accounted, though we may take such Neuters to be put Substantively : as, *Arcus & calamis sunt bona.*

* Q. Which is the second exception?

A. When an Adjective comes between two Substantives of divers Genders, it may * indifferently accord with either of them.

* Q. Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantive is not alwayes a Casual word : but a whole sentence, a piece of a sentence, an Infinitive Mood, an Adverb with a Ginit. case, or any word put for it self, may be the Substantive to the Adjective.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because all these things which may be the Nominative case to the Verb, may be likewise the Substantive to the Adjective, and the Antecedent to the Relative.

Q. What case, gender, and number, shall the Adjective be when any of these are his Substantives?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantive is accounted to be.

* Q. What if the Adjective have respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or a piece of a sentence) what Gender and Number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender, and Singular Number.

* Q. What if it have respect to more things then one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plural Number.

* *Nunquam
æque ac modò
Paupertas mihi
visum est onus
& miserum &
grave. Ter pau-
pertas visum est
onus.*

The third Concord.

Q. VVhat is the third Concord between?

A. Between the Antecedent and the (a) Relative.

I 2

Q. When

(a) By Relative in this place we usually mean *qui, quæ, quod*; with the cases and words coming of it.

(b) We may also note, that these Relatives set down in the Pronoun: as, *Hic, Ille, iste,*

is, idem, qui, are called Relatives of Substance, because they have relation to a substance. Others are called Relatives of Accident, because they have relation to some accident; as to some quality or quantity: as, *Qualis, quantus, cujus,* and other Interrogatives.

(c) Observe, that the proper Antecedent is not always expressed, for sometimes a Relative, and sometimes a Noun Adject. have for their Antecedent or Substantive some Pronoun Primitive included in the

Pronoun Possessive, set down by that Rule in the Syntax, *Aliquando Relativum, &c.* as, *Laudavit fortunas meas, qui filium haberem tali ingenio preditum.* Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent in the Primitive *Ego* included in *meas*, in which *mei* is understood. So the examples in the construction of the Pronoun in the Latine Syntax. viz. *Hac Possessiva, meus, tuus, suus, &c.*

Q. (b) When you have a Relative, what must we do to find out his Antecedent?

A. Put the question *who or what*, to the English of the Relative; and the word that answereth to the question is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What mean you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word as goeth in the sentence before the Relative, and is rehearsed again of the Relative.

Q. In how many things doth the Relative agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number and Person.

* Q. Is one Substantive or Casual word the Antecedent always to the Relative?

A. No; all the same things may be the (c) Antecedent to the Relative, which may be the Nominative case to the Verb, or the Substantive to the Adjective.

Q. When any of these, except a Casual word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relative be?

A. If the Relative be referred but to one thing of those, except the Casual word, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it be referred to two things, or more of them, it must be the Neuter Gender and Plural Number.

Q. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

A. A Relative.

Q. If it cannot be so turned, what part of speech is it then?

A. A Conjunction, which in Latine is called *quod*, or *ut*, signifying *that*.

Q. Must it always needs be so made in Latine by *quod* or *ut*, signifying *that*?

A. No;

Case of the Relative.

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A. No, we may oft-times elegantly leave out both (*d*) *quòd*, and *ut*, by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, what Number must the Relative be?

A. The Plural.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relative agree in Gender?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender in things not apt to have life.

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedent be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relative be the Neuter?

A. Yes; as, *Arcus & calami qua fregisti; qua* the Relative is the Neuter Gender, though *Arcus & calami* the Antecedents be the Masculine.

(*d*) Note for difference between *Quòd* & *ut*, that for the most part *quòd* signifieth because, or that, noting the Efficient cause: as, *Quòd tu redisti*, because you have returned, *ut* to the end that, nothing the Final, or effect: as, *ut tu fabulam agas volo*. Or thus, that *quòd* doth usually signifie simply a thing done, or to be done; *ut* the cause why it is done or to be done.

The case of the Relative.

Q. **H**OW many chief rules are there to know what Case the Relative must be of?

A. Two; when there cometh no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, &c. and, When there cometh a Nominative case, &c.

Q. When in making or construing Latine there cometh no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, what case must your Relative be?

A. The Nominative case to the Verb, as it were a Noun Substantive.

Q. When there comes a Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, what case must the Relative be then?

A. Such case as the Verb will have after him; that is, such

Case as any Noun Substantive should be, being governed of the same Verb.

Q. May not the Relative be the Substantive to the Adjective, as well as it may be the Nominat. case to the Verb?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other words which have their cases, as the Relative hath?

A. Yes; Nouns Interrogatives and Indefinites; as (a) *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.*

(a) These are called Relatives of Accident, as was said before.

Q. Do Relatives, Interrogatives, and Indefinites follow the words whereof they are governed, like as Substantives and other parts of speech do?

A. No; these usually, all come before the Verb; that is, they are set before the Verb or other words, whereof they are governed.

* *Disputantius* hath this rule worthy to be observed of Scholars,
Quando Relativo præcedens subdis, eodem ponatur casu, quia verbo dantur eidem. Præcedens, h.e. Antecedens. Subdis, i.e. subjungis.

* Q. Doth a Substantive never stand before the word whereof it is governed?

A. Yes; when a word is joyned with it which goeth before by nature: as, a Relative, or an Interrogative, or an Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis? Librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relative which goeth with it.

Q. Is the Relative alwayes governed of the Verb which he cometh before?

A. It is governed of whatsoever a Noun Substantive may be governed of: as, sometimes of an Infinitive Mood coming after the Verb, sometimes of a Participle, sometimes of a Gerund: and so of other words according to my Book; and in all things like unto the Substantive.

* Q. How can you know of what word the Relative is governed?

A. By putting instead of the Relative the same case of *Hic, hac, hec*, and so construing the sentence.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because then the word which is put for the Relative, will in construing follow the word which the Relative is governed of, as other parts of speech do.

* Q. Shew

Q. Shew how in this Sentence ; *Quæ nunc non est narrandi locus?*

A. Put *hæc* instead of *quæ*, and then it will follow thus in construing : *Nunc non est locus narrandi hæc* : so *quæ* is governed of *narrandi*.

Q. But if a Relative come between two Substantives of divers Genders, with which of them shall it agree?

A. With either of them indifferently, as we will ; that is, either with the former or the latter, as will best serve to expresse the matter in hand ; yea, though they be of divers numbers also, by the rule *Relativum inter duo Antecedentia*, &c.

Constructions of Nouns Substantives.

Q. **W**E have done with Construction in the agreement of words : now we are come to Construction in governing of words. Where begin your Rules for governing words?

A. At, When two Substantives come together, &c.

Q. In what order do these Rules stand in your book?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how?

A. First, the Rules for Construction of Nouns Substantives. Secondly, of Nouns Adjectives. Thirdly, of Pronouns. Fourthly, of Verbs Personals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Seventhly, of all such words as signifie Time, Space of place, Names of places. Eighthly, of Verbs Impersonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Adverbs. The eleventh, of Conjunctions. The Twelfth, of Prepositions. The thirteenth, of Interjections.

Q. In what order are the Rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. 1. Rules for the Nominative case, if the word do govern a Nominative case. 2. For the Genitive. 3. For the Dative. 4. For the Accusative. 5. For the Ablative.

* Q. Why do you not mention any Rules for the Vocat.

A. Because the Vocative is governed of no other part of speech, except an Interjection. And also it may easily be known, because whensoever we call or speak to any person

Person or things, we do it in the Vocative case.

* Q. How will you find out the rule for any word in a sentence, to know why it is put in a Genitive, Dative, or any other case?

A. First, I must construe the sentence.

* Q. What mean you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place every word in a sentence, according to the natural order of speech; and to give every word his proper signification in English.

Q. Why must you construe this first?

A. Because every case is commonly governed of the principal word which goeth next before it, in this right and natural order of construing.

Q. How will you seek out the rule of the case when you have construed?

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is governed. Secondly, what part of speech the word is whereof it is governed, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turn to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitive case after a Substantive, how do you find it?

A. I must turn to the rules of the Genitive case after the Substantive: and marking the signification of the word, I shall find the rule in one of those.

Q. Shew me this by an example in this little sentence, *Virtutis comes invidia*. What must you do first?

A. First, I construe it thus: *Invidia* envy, [*est* is] *comes* a companion, *virtutis* of virtue.

* Q. What case is *comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominative case, governed of the Verb *est*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Nominative case after the Verb: that is, *Sum, forem, fio, &c.*

* Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitive case, governed of the Substantive *Comes*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule for the Genitive case after the Substantive: When two Substantives, &c.

* Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell you

For this rule
see it more at
large in the
Grammar-
School,

rule; what order must you observe in construing a sentence?

A. First, I must read distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names, if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

* *Q.* How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such words as are written with great letters: except the first word of every sentence, which is ever written with a great letter.

Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocative case, if there be one, or whatsoever is in stead of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plain.

* *Q.* What next?

A. I must seek out the principal Verb, and his Nominative case; and take first the Nominative case, or whatsoever is instead of it; and that which hangeth of it, serving to make it plain,

* *Q.* What next?

A. The principal Verb, and whatsoever words depend on it, serving to make it plain; as, an Infinitive Mood, or an Adverb.

* *Q.* What then?

A. Such case as the Verb properly governs: which is commonly an Accusative case.

* *Q.* What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order; first a Genitive, secondly, a Dative, lastly, the Ablative.

* *Q.* Give me the sum of this Rule briefly?

A. First, I must read my sentence plainly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocative case, if there be one, or whatsoever is in stead of it, and that which depends on it to make it plain. Thirdly, I must seek out the principal Verb, and his Nominative case, & take first the Nominative case, or whatsoever is in stead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plain. Then the Verb with the Infinitive Mood or Adverb. Next, the Accusative case, or such case as the Verb properly governs. Lastly, All the other cases in order: as, first, the Genitive, secondly, the Dative; after, the Ablative.

Every Scholar should be able to repeat this Rule.

* *Q.* What if there be not all these kinds of words in a sentence?

* *A.* Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence and in this order.

Q. Is this order ever to be kept?

b More shortly: it is oft altered by Interrogatives, Relatives, Partitives, certain Adverbs and Conjunctions. See *Coknius* his Analysis, p. 9.

A. b It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring up: as, by Interjections, Adverbs of wishing, calling, shewing denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Conjunctions, Thirdly, by Interrogatives, Indefinites, Partitives, Relatives: as, by *Quis* or *qui*, *uter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quotus*, &c. Lastly by such words as have in them the force of relation or dependance.

Q. What words are those?

A. Such as have some other words depending upon them in the latter part of the sentence; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum*, *inde*, *deinceps*, *quemadmodum*, *sic*, *sicut*, *sicuti dum*, *donec*, *primum*, *quando*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *licet*, *postquam*, *quam*, *quanquam*, *et si*, *quamvis*, and the like.

* *Q.* Why is the order changed by these?

A. Because these commonly go before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

* *Q.* But are there not some special things to be observed in construing?

Special things to be observed in construing.

A. Yes, these: first, to mark well the principal Verb, because it pointeth out the right Nominative case, and usually directs all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominative case be set before the Verb; the Accusative after the Verb; the Infinitive Mood after another Mood; the Substantive and Adjective be construed together, except the one of them do govern some other word, or have some word ioyned unto it, or depending on it, to which it passeth the signification in a special manner; that the Preposition be ioyned with his case.

Q. **V**Well, to return again to the Rules in order: What cases do Substantives govern?

A. A Genitive commonly; ~~some~~ an Ablative.

Q. How

Q. How many rules are there of these?

A. Five.

Q. Name the beginning of each rule in order.

A. When two Substantives come together betokening, &c.

2. When the English of this word *Res*, is put with an Adjective, &c.

3. An Adjective in the Neuter Gender.

4. Words of any quality or property to the praise, &c.

5. *Opus* and *usus* when they be Latine for need.

L. Q. a) When two Substantives come together betokening divers things, what case shall the latter be?

A. The Genitive.

Q. Give an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis*.

Q. Which is your Genitive case, and why?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitive case governed of *facundia*; because it is the latter of two Substantives.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

* A. Yes: if the Substantives belong both to one thing.

Q. What if they belong both to one thing?

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. When you have the English of the word *Res*, that is, thing, put with an Adjective, what may you do then?

A. Put away the word *Res*, and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender like a Substantive.

Q. If any Adjective in the Neuter Gender be put alone without a Substantive, what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantive, and so it is said to be put Substantively, or for a Substantive.

Q. What case will it have when it is so put?

A. A Genitive case, as if it were a Substantive.

Q. What case must Nouns be put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noun Substantive, or a Verb Substantive: as, after *Sum*, *forem*, or *fit*? &c.

may seem to be referred most fitly to this rule, *Est etiam*, &c. L. * The first of the Substantives is oft understood by a figure called *Ellipsis*: as, *Non vidimus mantica quod in tergo est*: for *id-mantica*, as in the Latine rule.

L a) Sometime this Genitive is

turned into a

Dative; as, for

Pater urbis, we

say *Pater urbis*.

Sometimes it

is turned into

an Adjective

Possessive: as,

for *Patris do-*

mus, we say, *Pa-*

terna domus.

Sometimes al-

so it seemeth

turned into an

Ablative with

a Preposition:

as, *Concrepuit a*

Glycerio ostium

Ostium a Glycerio

for *Glycerii*,

unless we will

say a *Glycerio*

for *post Glycerium*. Substan-

tives compoun-

ded with *con*

having a Da-

tive case: as,

contubernalis,

comilito, *con-*

servus, &c.

a These are commonly in the Genitive being the latter of two Substantives; the

Ablative by some word understood. *b* Verbals in *io* were wont to have the same cases with the Verbs which they come of: as to say, *nihil in ea re captio est*, for *nihil in ea re reperis*. *Quid tibi nos tactio est*, for *quid nos tangis*, Lamb. on Pl. *c* *Pueri opus est cibo*, Plaut. *Lectionis opus est*. Fab.

A. a b In the Ablative, or in the Genitive.

Q *Opus* and *usus*, when they signifie need, what case must they have?

A. c An Ablative.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive cases after the Adjective.

Q How many general rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitive after the Adjective?

A. Five: Adjectives that signifie desire, Nouns Partitives, &c.

Q What case will Adjectives have which signifie desire knowledg, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting & the like?

A. a A Genitive.

a So Adjectives of care, dignity, and others like; as, *Pav-
dus offensionum*

**Securitatis an-
xius. Scurus a-*

morum. Secors rerum ceterarum. Certus condemnationis. So verbals in *ax*, as, *Audax ingenii*.

b This Genitive is a Genitive plural, or equal thereto, whereof the Nouns Partitives have their Gender expressly, or included, as, *Quorum, Alter, Quisquam hominum. Aliquis familiae*. These nouns may govern other cases being used in other senses and meanings:

as, *Primus ab Hercule. Nulli secundus*. And in the same sense have in stead of the Genitive an Ablative with a * Preposition: as, for *Alter vestrum, alter e vobis*: To the end that we may see the plain construction of these & the Substantive to the Adjective, he may commonly resolve them thus: repeating again the Substantive, or Substantives in the same case that the Adjective is. or some other word understood in the Substantive if it be a Noun collective: as, *Quisquis Deus deorum. Degeacres canes canum. Aliquis vir familiae*.

c The comparative is commonly referred to two things alone, which are compared together: as, *Manuum fortior*, though sometimes to more: as, *Apum adolescentiores*. The Superlative to more, or to some Noun Collective, including more: as, *Iustissimus plebis*. * *Quem omnium elegantius explicavit a Cicerone, for Cicero, or quam Cicero*.

Q. When

The Dative after the Adjective.

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Q. When you have a question asked, as by any of these interrogatives, in what case must you answer?

A. In the same case wherein the question is asked.

Q. In what tense of a Verb must you answer?

A. In the same tense.

Q. How many exceptions have you from this rule?

A. Three: First, if a question be asked by *Cujus, cujus, cujus*: Secondly if it be asked by such a word, as may govern divers cases: Thirdly, if I must answer by one of these Pronoun Possessives; *Mens, tuus, suus, noster, vester*.

Q. Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put as Nouns partitives (that is, having after them the English of or among) what case do they require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Nouns of the Comparative degree, with this sign *than* or *by* after them, what case will they have?

A. An Ablative.

The Dative case after the Adjective.

Q. **V** What Adjectives govern a Dative case?

A. ^a Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit; ^b likeness, unlikeness; pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing.

^a So *obvius, fidus, amicus, secundus: idem omnibus, or erga omnes: opportunus, inusitatus.*
^b Some Adjectives signify

Q. What other Adjectives?

A. Of the Passive signification in *ibilis*, and Nouns Participles in *ius*.

ing likeness, &c. have a Genitive: as, *Parvulus*: so *affinis similis, conscius.* ^c *communis, alicuius, immunis*, may serve to divers cases. So *Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, aptus* have usually a Dative, and sometimes an accusative with a Preposition: as, *Natus gloriæ, or ad gloriam.*

The Accusative case after the Adjective.

Q. **V** What Adjectives govern an Accusative case?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth or thickness

The Ablative case after the Adjective.

^b Longus septem pedes, longus sesquipedes, longus pedum quinquagenum.

ness of any thing, will have an Accusative case of such Nouns as signifie the measure of the length, breadth or thickness.

Q. Do they ever govern an Accusative case?

A. No: ^b sometimes an Ablative, and sometimes a Genitive.

The Ablative case after the Adjective.

* Inops ab amicis & existimatione, Maeste, q. magis anctæ virtute, (esto) Antiptosis Hispania in omni frugum genere fecunda, Just. Fœcundum in fraudes hominum genus. Sil. ^b Quod dignus

Q. **V V** What Adjectives govern an Ablative case?

A. * Adjectives signifying fulness, emptiness.

Q. Do these always govern an Ablative?

A. * No: sometimes a Genitive, sometime an Accusative or an Ablative with a Preposition.

Q. What other Adjectives govern an Ablative case?

A. ^b Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus contentus, & such like

Q. ^c What may the Adjectives, ^d dignus, indignus, and contentus, have in stead of their Ablative case?

A. An Infinitive Mood.

^c Adjectives of diversity: as, Alter, alius, diversus, have an Ablative with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative. ^d The Substantive, signifying the cause why any thing is done, or the form and manner of a thing after Adjectives or Substantives are put in the Ablative case: as, Incurvus senectute. Præceptor consilio. Parens natura. Titulo Doctor. Dei gratia rex.

Constructions of Pronouns.

^c The Possessives meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, do seem to receive after them certain Genitive cases of Adjectives

Q. **V V** What Cases do Pronouns govern?

A. ^c None at all. Properly.

Q. What then doth that rule of the Pronouns (These Genitive cases of the Primitives) teach?

A. It teacheth when to use Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri, the Genitive cases of the Pronoun Primitives, signifying

referred for their Substantives, to the Genitive cases of the Primitives, included in those Possessives: as, Ipsius, solius, &c. Ex tuo ipsius animo, &c. ipsius is referred for his Substantive, to tui, the Genitive case of tu included, or understood in tuo: which tui is governed of animo. See the Latine rule Hæc possessiva, and the rest of the examples there.

of me, of thee, &c. and when to use *Mens, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*, the Pronoun Possessive, signifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When must *Mei, tui, d sui*, the Genitive cases of the Primitives be used?

A. When suffering or the Passion is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to suffer something, or to have something done unto it, but not to do any thing: as, *Amor* the love *mei* of me; not meaning the love which I have, but the love wherewith others love me, or which others have of me.

Q. When must *meus, tuus, suus*, be used?

A. When doing or * possession is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to do or possess something: as, *Ars tua*, Thy Art or skill; that is, that Art which thou hast.

Q. Where are *Nostrum* and *Vestrum* used?

A. After Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

Q. How are the Demonstratives. *Hic, ille, iste*, distinguished?

A. Thus usually; that *Hic* sheweth him who is next unto me, *Ille*, him who is next to you, *Iste*, signifieth one remote from both. So we use *Ille*, when we would set out a thing by the excellencie of it: as, *Alexander ille magnus*, that famous *Alexander*: But *Iste* is used when we speak of a thing with contempt: as, *Istum amulum*; this emulating companion.

L. Q. What are we to observe further concerning the use of *Hic*, and *Ille*, or *is*?

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is commonly referred to the latter and nearer of them, viz. that which was last spoken of. *Ille* to the further off, or that which was first spoken of, though sometimes it be otherwise. See the Latine Rule, *Hic & Ille cum ad duo anteposita*, &c.

d sui and *sui* are reciprocal, that is, then have relation or respect to that which went first before in the same sentence: as, *Petrus, nimirum admiratur se*. *Se* is referred to *Petrus*, we may commonly thus distinguish them from *is*, or *eum*, and *ejus*, &c. because *sui* signifieth of himself, *suum* his own; whereas *eum* signifieth him, *ejus* of him, meaning not of himself, but of some other person or thing.

* *Quisquam a me pepulit tam graviter foras a me, pro me.*

Construction of the Verb; and first with
the Nominative case.

a These Verbs are called Substantives, either because they signify a subsistence or being, or the manner of subsistence. Or for that they subsist, or serve to other Verbs in conjugating or resolving them, as in every Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Verbs in *or*, so in the Infinitive Moods both active and passive. Or finally, because all other Verbs are resolved by them: as *Ego sum legens*. All other Verbs are called Adjectives.
* *Quid si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum*, *h, e. civem esse Gaditanum*: or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*, by *Aniptosis*, so in many others. b They are called Verbs of Gesture, because they signify some special gesture of the body: as, *Eo*, I go, *curro*, I run, &c.

Q. **What Verbs have a Nominative case after them?**

A. *a Sum forem, fio, existo*, and certain Verbs Passives of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, salutor, apellor, habeor, existimor, videor*, and such like.

Q. Will these ever have a Nominative case after them?

A. No: but when they have a Nominative case before them.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they have such case after them, as they have before them.

Q. What if they have an Accusative case before them, as Infinitive Moods have commonly?

A. Then they must have an Accusative case after them; and so having a Dative before them, they have a Dative after them.

Q. What other Verbs besides *Sum, forem*, have such Cases after them as they have before them?

A. Verbs of gesture.

Q. Which call you Verbs of Gesture?

A. Verbs of bodily moving, going, resting, or doing.

Q. What is your general rule, when the word going before the Verb, and the word coming after the Verb, belong both to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one Case; by this rule: And generally, when the word that goeth, &c. So likewise Participles coming of Verbs Substantives, and of the rest before: as, *Factus, habitus*: as, *Lectule deliciis facte beate meae*.
Propertius

num, *h, e. civem esse Gaditanum*: or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*, by *Aniptosis*, so in many others. b They are called Verbs of Gesture, because they signify some special gesture of the body: as, *Eo*, I go, *curro*, I run, &c.

The Genitive case after the Verb.

Q. V V Hat verbs require a Genitive case after them?

A. The verb ^a *Sum* when it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, property, duty, or guise ^{b c}.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, must be the Nominative case, agreeing with the Substantive going before, expressed, or understood, because they be pronoun adjectives.

Q. What other verbs require a Genitive case?

A. Verbs that betoken to esteem, or regard.

Q. What Genitive case?

A. A Genitive case signifying the value.

Q. What other verbs besides require a Genitive case?

A. Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or assailing.

Q. What Genitive case will they have?

A. A Genitive of the Crime, of the Cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of.

Q. May they have no case else of the Crime, or Cause?

A. Yes: an ablative, and that most commonly without a preposition.

* **Q.** If *Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo*, or a superlative degree, signifying the Crime, or cause, be governed of any of these verbs, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablative onely: as, *Accusas furti, an stupri, an utroque, sive de utroque?*

^a This Genitive case after *Sum* seems rather to be governed of some Substantive, either let down, though to be repeated again, as, *Hæc vestra est (vestra) patris: Pecunia est (pecunia) Melibæ, or altogether understood: as, Officium, munus, or the like as, Adolescentis est, (viz. officium.)*

^{b c} In *meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, beluinum, &c.* as, *Meum est*, the Substantive of *officium* seems also to be understood, or other like

words, or else they are put Substantively. ^d Verbs of esteeming are these, and the like. *Æstimo, pendo, facio, curo, respicio, consulo &c.* ^e *Æstimo* may also have an Ablative case, as, *Æstimo magno* (viz. pretio, or the like.) *Æqui boni consulo* (h. e. *æqui & boni valoris, or pretii.*) So *æqui boni facio* are peculiar phrases. ^f So all the verbs taken in the same signification, or accusing, or condemning, &c. as, *Perdo, appello, postulo, arcesso, insimulo, defero, arguo, incuso, castigo, increpo, urgeo, plecto, alligo, obligo, astringo, teneor, cito judico, convinco, redarguo, noto, infamo, prehendo, deprehendo, purgo, commune facio, interrogo, contemno, inquirō, docco, commendo, miror, vitupero*: as, *commendo te pietatis, miror justitiæ, vitupero negligentia.* ^g Though in these (*causa*) or the like Noun, may seem to be understood, So *deceet de injuriis.*

L

Q. May

Q. May not these Verbs have also an accusative case?
 A. Yes: of the person which is accused, condemned, or warned, &c. or else such case as the Verb properly governeth, as, *Condemnare generum sceleris*, *Admonere alterum fortuna*.
 Q. What other Verbs yet require a Genitive case?

Q. What other Verbs yet require a Genitive case?

A. h Satago, misereor, i miserescio.

Q. What case do *Reminiscor*, *obliviscor*, *recordor*, and *memini* require?

A. A Genitive, and sometime an accusative. Also *Memini*, signifying, I make mention, may have an ablative case with a preposition: as *Memini de te*.

The Dative after the Verbs.

Q. V Vhat Verbs require a Dative case ?

A. All sorts of verbs which are put acquisitively.

Q. What is it to be put *a* acquisitively?

A. To be put after the manner of getting something to thê.

2. What tokens have such verbs after them?

A. These tokens, 10 or for.

Q. What verbs do especially belong to this rule, which have thus a Dative case?

A. 6 * Verbs which betoken : First, to profit, or disprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to give, or restore. Fourthly, to promise, or to pay. Fifthly, to command, or shew. Sixthly, to trust. Seventhly, to obey, or to be against. Eighthly, to threaten, or to be angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his compounds, except *possum*, when they have *to* or *for* after them. 10 Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, and *male*. 11 Verbs compounded with these prepositions, *Prae*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, and *inter* ; except *Praeo*, *praevinco*, *praecedo*, *praecurro*, *praevertor*, which will have an accusative case.

change of their signification : as, *Consulere alicui*, to give counsel to any one, and *Consulere aliquem*, to ask counsel of any one. Thus commonly the construction followeth the signification. - So *Nuncio tibi*, and sometimes *Nuncio ad te*, Plaut. *Credere duarum rerum*, and *Omnium rerum credere*, Plau. *Ignosco, condono te*. *Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hac re*, or *hac de re*. *Dominari astris*, *dominari in suos*, and *dominari in omni re*. For *tempero, moderor, refcero, mitto, do* : as, *do tibi literas*, and *do ad te literas*, See the Latine Rule *Dicimus Tempero, moderor*.

Q. What

Accusative after the Verbs.

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Q. What case will *c Sum* have when it is put for *habeo* to *c Suppeto* to have?

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominative case, and a Dative; what case may the Nominative be turned into?

A. Into the Dative: so that *Sum* may (in such manner of speaking) have a double Dative case.

Q. Can onely *Sum* have a double Dative case?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but also many other Verbs may have a double Dative case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative case, of the person, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Dative case of the thing be resolved?

A. Either by the Nominative case whereof it is usually made: as, *Sum tibi presidio*, h. e. *presidium*, or an accusative with a preposition: as, *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis*, i. e. *ad laudem*.

The Accusative case after the Verb.

Q. **VV**hat Verbs require an accusative case?

A. Verbs Transitives.

Q. What Verbs are those?

A. All Actives, Communes, and Deponents, whose action, or doing passeth into some other thing to express it by, and have no perfect sense in themselves.

*Transitiva,
quorum actio
transit in rem
aliam.*

Q. Whereof may they have an accusative case?

A. Of the doer, or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbs Neuters have an accusative case?

A. Yes: of their own signification.

Q. Are there not some Verbs which will have two accusative cases?

A. Yes; Verbs of *b* asking, teaching, and arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. *c* One accusat. case of the sufferer, another of the thing.

a Verbs Neuters may also have an Accusat. case figuratively, that is, by some trope or figure: as, *Metaphora, Metonymia, Synecdoche, &c.*

Yet like as the Verbs Transitives in whose place they are put: as, *Ardebat Alexin*, for *vehementer amabat*, or else by *Enallage*, or *Ellipsis*. See the rule, *Sunt quæ figurate*. *b* Inter- into the Ablative with a Preposition, or without, as in the Latin rule.

The Ablative case after the Verb.

a This Ablative case may usually be expressed by one of these Prepositions, *per, pro, a, propter, ob, or cum*: as, *tacito metu*, h. e. *præmetu*: they may also be known by participles of asking: as, *Cur, quare, quomodo*, as, *Cur oderunt boni peccare: virtutis amore*.

b The Ablative case of the cause, or manner of doing have sometimes Prepositions joyned unto them.

c *Vili, Paulo, &c.* are oft put without Substantives, and the Substantive *pretio*, or the like understood: so *multo, paulo, care, immensa*.

Some Substantives of price, are also put in the Genitive case, governed of the word *pretio* understood, or the like word: as, *centussis, decussis, valco*, may sometimes have an Accusative case: as, *valere decenos eris*. e So *Scatco, deficio, nitor, fraudo, addico*, as, *cumulo, orbo, viduo, augco, fastidio, dono, interdico*, as, *opulento*, as, f Sundry Verbs of plenty, &c. may have a Genitive: as, *Abundo, augco, impleo, saturo, carco, participo*. Some an Ablative with a Proposition, and sometimes an Accusative.

Q. V V Hat Verbs will have an Ablative case?

A. All Verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this sign *with* before it; or of the cause, or the manner of doing.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. All Verbs will have an ablative case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith any thing is done, having this sign *with* put before it, or if the word which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing it.

Q. What case must the word that signifieth the price that any thing cost be put into after verbs?

A. Into the ablative.

Q. Must it alwaies be in the ablative?

A. Yes: d except in these Genitives, when they are put alone without Substantives: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque*.

Q. If these words be put with Substantives, what cases must they be then?

A. The ablative according to the Rule.

Q. What other words are used after verbs of Price instead of their casual words?

A. These Adverbs, *carinus*, more dear, *vilius* more cheap, *melius* better, *pejus* worse.

Q. What other verbs require an ablative case properly?

A. Verbs of e f plenty, scarceness, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading.

Q. What

Q. What other ?

A. Uter, g. fungor, fruor, petior, lator, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, officio, prosequor, impertio, impertior : L. h. mereor, vitor, vescor, epulor, vivo, glorior, supersedeo.

Q. What case will Verbs have which signifie receiving, distance, or taking away ?

A. An Ablative case with one of these prepositions : a, ab, e, ex, or de.

Q. But may not this Ablative be turned into a Dative ?

A. Yes : after Verbs of taking away, or distance.

Q. What case will verbs of comparing, or exceeding have ?

A. An ablative case.

Q. What ablative case ?

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noun, or Pronoun Substantive be joyned with a participle, either expressed, or understood, and have no other word whereof it may be governed : what case shall it be put into -

A. The ablative case absolute.

Q. What mean you by absolute ?

A. Without other government.

Q. By what words may this ablative case be resolved ?

A. By any of these words, Dum, cum, quando, si, nunquam, postquam.

Q. May not the same verb govern divers cases ?

A. Yes : in a divers respect ; as, Dedit mihi vestem pignori, te presente, propria manu.

after Verbs by the figure Synecdoche : See the Latine rules, Verbis quibusdam additur, &c. Quaedam tamen offeruntur : and the rule in Synecdoche ; Per Synecdochen.

g. Fungor fruor potior, &c. have sometimes other cases, some an Accusative, some Genitive.

L. h. Mereor, joyned with these Adverbs, bene, male, melius, pejus, optime, pessime, may have an Ablative case with a Preposition.

So disco, demuto, amuto, submoveo, abigo, amoveo, redimo, religo, prohibeo, prodescendo, vindico, depello, retraho, reprimo, arceo, revoco, declino, abstineo, nascor, &c. For the Ablative, Accusative, or Genitive.

Constructions of Verbs Passives.

Q. What case will a Verb passive have after him ?

A. An Ablative case of the doer with a preposition, and sometimes a Dative.

same construction of Verbs Passives : as, vapulo, vaneo, liceo, exulto, &c.

Regul. Verbs neuter-Passives signifying Passively have the

Q. What mean you by those words of the doer ?

A. Of the person which is meant to do any thing.

Q. What other cases may Verbs passives have besides the Ablative, or Dative of the Doer ?

A. The same cases that their Actives have : as, *Accusaris a me furti* &c. Participles of Verbs passives, as of the Preter-tense and Future in *Dus*, have usually a dative case.

Q. What if the sentence be made by the Verb Active, instead of the passive ?

A. Then the Dative, or Ablative must be turned into the Nominative before the Verb.

Infinit. moods
are sometimes
put by *Enal-*

Q. What are Infinitive moods usually governed of ?

A. Of certain Verbs and Adjectives.

lage, for the Preterimperfect tense : sometimes they are put alone, having the former Verb, or Adjective understood by *Ellipsis*.

Gerunds.

The Infinitive
Mood may be
sometimes in-
stead of a
Gerund.

Q. VVhat case will Gerunds and Supines have ?

A. The same case as the Verbs which they come of

The Gerund in *di*.

Gerunds in *di*
may some-
times have a
Genetive case
plural, instead
of the case
which the
Verb governs.

Q. VVhen the English of the Infinitive Mood Active, or of the participle of the present tense, cometh after any of these Noun Substantives, *Studium, causa*, &c. what may it fitly be made by ?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the same Gerund in *di* be used after also ?

A. After certain Adjectives.

The Gerund in *do*.

So with any of
these signs, *in*,
with, *through*,
for, *from*, or *by*.

Q. VVhen you have the English of the participle of the present tense, with this sign *of*, or *with*, coming after a Noun Adjective, what must it be made by ?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

Q. What

Gerunds.

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Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in *do*?

A. The English of the participle of the present tense coming after a Substantive, with this sign *in*, or *by* before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* used?

A. Either without a preposition, or with one of these prepositions, *a, ab, e, de, ex, cum, in*.

The Gerund in *dum*.

Q. If you have an English of the Infinitive mood coming after a reason, and shewing a cause of that reason: what must it be put in?

A. It must be put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* used after?

A. After one of these prepositions: *ad, ob, propter, inter, ante*.

Q. If you have this English, *must* or *ought* in a sentence, where it seemeth that the Latine should be made by the Verb *Oportet*, signifying, *It must*, or *it behoveth*: what may it be fitly put into?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verb *est*, being set impersonally, joyned unto it.

Q. What case than must that word be, which seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case?

A. The Dative.

Gerunds may be turned into Adjectives gerundives.

The Gerund in *di* into the Genitive case.

The Gerund in *do* into the Ablative.

The Gerund in *dum* into the Accusative.

Supines.

Q. What signification hath the first Supine?

A. * The Active, signifying to do.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbs and participles which betoken moving to a place.

Q. What signification hath the later Supine?

* The Supines *venum* and *nuptum*, signify Passively: as, *Do venum, do filiam nuptum*,

I give my daughter to be married. So in all Neuter Passives, and with the Infinit. mood *iri*. Note that the Poets do use to put the Infinitive mood for the first Supine. *Actum est, itum est, cessatum est*, seem rather to be Impersonals of the Preterperfect tense, than Supines: like as in *surgit cubitu, redit venatu*: *cubitu* and *venatu* are rather to be taken for Nouns than Supines.

A. The

The Time. Space of Place. Place.

A. The signification of a Verb Passive.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nouns Adjectives.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitive Mood passive; that we may say in differently, *Facile factum*, or *facile fieri*, easie to be done.

The Time.

Q. V. V. What case must Nouns be, which betoken part of time?

A. *Most commonly the Ablative: sometimes the Accusative.

Q. How can you know this?

A. By asking the question *Whom*.

Q. What case must Nouns be which betoken continual term of time, without any ceasing, or intermission?

A. *Commonly the Accusative; sometime the Ablative.

Q. How can you know when Nouns signify continual term of time?

A. By asking this question, *How long*?

Space of Place.

Q. V. V. What Cases are Nouns put in, which signifie space between place and place?

A. Commonly in the Accusative. sometimes in the Ablative.

A Place.

Q. Nouns Appellatives, or names of great places (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verb, signifying motion, or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether must they be put with a Prep. or without?

A. With a preposition most commonly, though sometimes without.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name of

See peculiar kinds of Speech concerning Time, in the Latine rule, *Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus.*

* *Tertio vel ad tertium (diem) calendas, h. e. ante calendas.*

So *In ante diem* & *ex ante diem Nonarum, Januarii*, for *ex die ante, &c.*

* *Abest bidui, h. e. spacium vel spacio bidui.*

Impersonals.

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of a lesse place: or as of a City or Town, of the first, or second Declension, and singular number; what case must it be put in?

A. In the Genitive.

Q. What common Nouns, or names of places, signifying, in, or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Gen. case?

A. These four: a *Humi, Domi, Militia, Belli.*

Q. What Adjectives may be adjoynd with these genitives, *Humi Domi*, &c.

A. Onely *Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena:*

Q. If any other Adjectives be joyned unto them, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablative.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, be a proper name of the third Declension, or Plural Number; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Dative, or Ablative case.

Q. Is there no common Noun so put?

A. Yes; *Rus*, as we say, *ruri*, or *rure*, at or in the Countrey.

Q. If your word be a proper name of some less place: as of a City, or Town, and signify to a place; in what case must it be put?

A. In the accusative case without a Preposition usually.

Q. What other Nouns are so put?

A. *Domus*, and *Rus*.

Q. From a place, or by a place, in lesser places, in what case must it be?

A. In the Ablative case without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nouns so put?

A. Yes: onely *Domus*, and *Rus*, all other Nouns may have Prepositions.

a *Terræ* and *Togæ*, are sometimes like *Humi, Domi.*

b Tully hath *Hujus domi est mortuus*, and *Domi ejus erat educatus.*

Impersonals.

Q. VV Hether have Verbs Impersonals any Nominative before them, as Personals have?

A. No.

Q. What is their sign to know them by?

M

A. It

A. *It* or *there* commonly.

Q. But what if they have neither of these signs before them?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the Verb Impersonal will have after him.

Q. What cases will Verbs Impersonals have after them?

A. Some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative: some both an Accusative and a Genitive.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitive case?

A. * *Interest*, *refert* and *est*, being put for *Interest*.

Q. Will these have a Genitive case of all words?

A. Yea: Except, *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, and *cujus*, the Ablative case of the Pronouns Possessives: for these must be put in the Ablative case after *Interest*, and *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative case?

A. *Libet*, *licet*, *patet*, *liquet*, *constat*, *placet*, *expedit*, *prodest*, *sufficit*, *vacat*, *accidit*, *convenit*, *contingit*, with other like, set down in the *Latine Syntax*.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case only?

A. Four: *Delectat*, *c decet*, *juvat*, *oportet*, and these three, *Attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*, have an Accusative with a Prepositio.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case with a Genitive?

A. Six: *Pœnitent*, *tadet*, *miseret*, *miserescit*, *piget*, and *pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice, & if they be formed of Verbs Neuters, what case do they govern?

A. Such cases as the Verbs Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person have all Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice properly?

A. The same case as other Verbs Passives have; that is, an Ablative with a Preposition, or sometimes a Dative of the Doer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set down with it?

A. No; many times it is understood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verb Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonal in *itur*.

* *Interest* and *refert* may be put with other cases sometimes: as *Interest ad laudem meam*. *Parvo discrimine refert*, *juvatque interest*, *in re est*. *Refertque refert*. *Hoc dominus ac pater Interest*: *Interest* is here a Personal signifying as if *Dominus interest hoc ac pater interest hoc* by Zeugma.
b. So, *certum est*, *confert*, *competit*, *conducit*, *displicet*, *doleret*, *evenit*, *obest*, *præstat*, *restat*, *benefit*, *malefit*, *satisfit*, *superest*. *Decet vobis* is a Grecism, because we say *ὀφείλει ὑμῖν*
* *Latet*, *fallit*. *fugit*, may thus have an accusative case: as, *me latet*, *Mene domini vicem me miseret*, *Tur*.
d. This is besides the case of the Doer. So all Verbs Passives have the same case of the thing with the Actives.

Q. May

Construction of Participles.

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Q. May not impersonals be changed into Personals?

A. Yes: sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Uterum dolet, arbuta juvant.*

Construction of Participles.

Q. V V What cases do participles govern?

A. Such cases as the Verbs that they come of.

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nouns.

Q. How many ways?

A. Four.

Q. What is the first?

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed with another case, than the Verb that it cometh of.

Q. What is the second way?

A. When the Participle is compounded with a preposition, with which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded.

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of comparison.

Q. Which is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, or expresses difference of time.

Q. When Participles are changed into Nouns what are they called?

A. Nouns Participials.

Q. What cases do participles govern, when they are changed into Nouns?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Do all Nouns Participials require a Genitive case?

A. *Exosus, pertusus, perosus*, are excepted, and especially to be marked.

Q. Why?

A. Because though they seem to be Participles of the Passive voice, yet they commonly have the Active signification, and do govern an Accusative.

a Yet Participles of Verbs Substantives, and of Verbs of calling, and the like, have commonly a Nominat. case after them, though they had a Vocat. before them: as, *Salve primus omnium parens patriæ appellat. O puer future bonus & doctus*, though we may make it by Antiphrasis.

* These Participles, *Natus*, *Prognatus*, *fatus*, *cretus*, *creatus*, *ortus*, *editus*, have properly an Ablative case.

* Q. Have they not alwaies so?

A. No: *Exosus* and *perosus* do sometimes signifie passively, and have then a Dative case: as, *Exosus Deo*, odious to God, or hated of God.

Construction of Adverbs.

2. V V What case do adverbs govern?

A. Some a Nominative, some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative.

Q. What adverbs require a nominative case?

A. *En* and *ecce* when they are adverbs of shewing, have commonly a nominative, though sometimes an accusative: but if they signifie upbraiding, or reproaching, or disgracing any thing; they have onely an accusative.

Q. * What adverbs require a Genitive?

A. a Adverbs of quantity, Time, and Place.

Q. What adverbs govern a Dative case?

A. Certain adverbs derived of Nouns adjectives which require a Dative case: as, *Obviam*, derived of *obvius*, and *similiter* of *similis*.

2. Have you not some Dative cases of Nouns substantives which are used adverbially, that is, made adverbs?

A. Yes: *Tempori*, *luci*, *vesperi*.

Q. What adverbs require an accusative case?

A. Certain which come of prepositions serving to the accusative case: as, * *propius* of *prope*.

2. How many waies may prepositions be changed into adverbs?

A. Two: 1. when they are set alone without their case; 2. when they do form all the degrees of Comparison.

2. What case will adverbs of the comparative and superlative degree have?

A. Such cases as comparatives and superlatives have usually.

* In *ubi gentium* & *quo terrarum*, *Gentium* and *terrarum* seem to be put for elegancy chiefly: as in *minime Gentium*.

a *Instar* also may either be used with a Genit. case, or else as a Noun undeclined, with *ad* expressed, or understood, as, *Instar montis*, *ad instar castrorum*.

b *Venit aduersum mibi*.

* *Propius stabulis*, for *propius a stabulis*.

c *Clanculum patres*, Plaut. *Clanculum a clam*, Governing an Ablative, and sometimes an Accusative case: as, *Clam virum*, Plaut. *Cedo*, used adverbially, signifying, Appoint thou, will have an Accusative case,

Construction of Conjunctions.

Q. VVhat cases do Conjunctions govern?

A. They govern ^a none: but couple like cases.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. They joyn together words in the same case.

Q. What conjunctions do couple like cases?

A. All copulatives, Disjunctives, and these four, *quam, nisi, preterquam, an.*

Q. May they not sometimes couple diverse cases?

A. Yes; in regard of diverse Constructions.

Q. Do Conjunctions Copulatives, and Disjunctives couple nothing but cases?

A. Yes; they commonly ioyn together like ^b Moods and Tenses.

Q. May not they ioyn together diverse Tenses.

A. Yes; sometimes.

beginning at *Quibus verborum modis*, and to be perfect in them.

^a *Ergo* being put for *causa* may have a Genitive case: as, *Nimis ergo venimus*, not properly.
^b For Moods to be joyned to Adverbs and Conjunctions, because they are many and very necessary to be known, cause the scholars to learn the Latin rules

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. T^s the Preposition *in*, alwayes set down with his case?

A. Iⁿo: it is sometimes understood; and yet the word put in the Ablative case, as well as if the preposition were set down.

Q. Are not sundry other prepositions oft understood also, as *in*?

A. Yes.

Q. What cases do Verbs require, which are compounded with prepositions?

A. They sometimes require the case of the prepositions which they are compounded with; that is, the same case which their preposition requires. And oft times Verbs compounded with *a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in*, have the same prepositions repeated with their cases and that more elegantly; as, *Abstinuit a viris*.

^a For the government of Prepositions, see before in the Preposition.

Abdicavit se praetura. Cic.
Appulit terram.

Constructions of Interjections.

Q. **V**What cases do Interjections require ?

A. Some a Nominative, some a Dative, some Accusative, some a Vocative.

Q. What Interjections require a Nominative case ?

A. a O.

Q. What a Dative ?

A. ^b Hei, and *vah*, or *va*.

Q. What an ^c Accusative ?

A. ^d Heu and *proh*.

Q. What a Vocative ?

A. *Proh*, and sometimes *ah*, *oh*, and *heu*.

Q. Are not Interjections sometimes put absolutely, without case ?

A. Yea : often.

a *Vah*, hath also a Nominat.
b *Hei*, is found both with a Nominat. and a Vocat. also.
c *Hem astutias Ter. Hem tibi voluptatem. So Apage & cheu.*
d *Heu* and *proh* may sometime have a Nominative case.

For the figurative construction differing from these Rules, see the Rules De Figuris, after the end of the Latine Syntax : and more briefly in Mr. Farnabie's Tropes and Figures.

THE



THE POSING OF

the Rules called

Propria qua maribus.

General Rules of Proper Names, and first of proper Masculines.

Question.

How can you know what Gender a Noun is of?

A. I have certain rules at *Propria qua maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nouns.

Q. How can you know by these Rules?

A. First, I must look according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Substantive, or an Adjective; If it be a Substantive, I have my rule between *Propria* and *Adjectiva unam*, &c.

Q. If it be a Substantive, what must you look for next?

A. Whether it be a proper name, or a commune, called an Appellative.

Q. If it be a proper name, what must I look for then;

A. Whether it belong to the Male kind, or Female: that is, to the he, or she.

Q. If it be a proper name, belonging to the Male kind, what Gender is it?

The Masculine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria qua maribus tribuuntur*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All

Proper Feminines.

A. All proper names belonging to the Male kind, [or which are wont to go under the names of he's] are of the Masculine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Masculines have you belonging to that Rule?

* *Styx, Cocytus, Lethe*, are Greek words,

and names of standing ponds, and fens, not; Rivers; and so are of the Feminine Gender. *Albula pota Deo*; *aqua* is understood by *Synthesis*. So *tepidum Fader*, *flumen* is understood: or else it is the Neuter, because it is a Barbarous word undeclined.

A. Five Names of heathenish Gods, Men, * Flouds, Months, Winds.

Proper Feminines.

Q. If it be a proper name belonging to the Female kind, or she's, what Gender must it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria Fœmineum.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the Female kind, (or going under the name of she's) are the Feminine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Feminines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five: Names of Goddesses, Women, Cities, Countries, and Islands.

Q. Are all names of cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all, except two of the Masculine: as, a *Sulmo* and *Agragas*. Three of the Neuter; as, *Argos*, *Tybur*, *Præneste*; and one both Masculine and Neuter; as, *Anxur*.

Q. Where is your rule for those that are excepted?

A. *Excipienda tamen quædam.*

a *Abydos* is a Greek word, and thought to be the name of a straight, or narrow sea: or of a Town, it is to be referred to *Mascula*, *Sulmo*, *Agragas*.

General Rules of Appellatives.

Q. But if your Noun be none of these kinds of proper names mentioned, as *Propria quæ maribus*, but so Appellative, or common name: how must you find the Rule?

A. It

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast, or fish, or some other more common name : all which have their special rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees ?

A. *Appellativa arborum erunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule ?

A. All names of trees are of the Feminine Gender, except *Spinus* and *Oleaster*, of the Masculine; and *Siler*, *Suber*, *Thus*, *Cedrus*, and *Acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. **V**Here is the rule for birds, beasts, and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. What is the meaning ?

A. The names of birds, beasts, and fishes, are of the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nouns concerning their Gender ?

A. *Omne quod exit in um, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that ?

A. That all Nouns Substantives proper, or common ending in *um* are the (a) Neuter Gender : so is every Substantive undeclined.

Q. Are all Substantives ending in *um*, of the Neuter Gender ?

A. All but names of men and women; according to that rule of *Despauterius*; *Um neutrum pones, hominum si propria tolles.*

Q. But how shall the Gender be known in *Epicens*, and so in all other Appellatives ?

A. By the Genitive case.

Q. By what rules ?

A. *Dicta Epicæna quibus, &c.* And, *Nam genus hic semper discoscitur ex Genitivo.*

Q. Now by the Genitive case ?

A. By considering whether it increase or no ; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp, or flat ; or as we term it more easily, long, or short.

a So *Londonum*, *Eboracum*, *Brundisium*, are Neuters. *Glycerium*, *Philolium*, *Phanium*, being proper names of women, and made Latine words, are the Feminine Gender, though they come of Greek Appellatives which are the Neuter.

The first special Rule.

Q. When is a Noun said to encrease?

A. When it hath more syllables in the Genitive case, then in the Nominative; as, *virtus, virtutis*

Q. How many special rules have you to know the Gender by the increasing, or not increasing of the Genitive case?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen non crescens Genitivo.*

The second, *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonat, &c.*

The third, *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi sit gravis, &c.*

The first special Rule.

Q. VVhat is the meaning of your special rule.

Nomen non crescens?

A. Every Noun Substantive common, not increasing in the Genitive case singular, is the Feminine Gender; saving those excepted in the Rules following.

a *Aulai, Afirai,* and the like, do not increase properly, but by changing and resolving the diphthong *ae* into *ai* after the old manner.

b This not increasing is meant of the Gen. singular only, not Plural.

c Some few are excepted: as, *Charta, Margarita, Cataracta, Catapulta,* which are of the Feminine, *Stock.*

Q. How many sorts have you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the doubtful, some of the common of two.

Q. How many Rules have you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Four. 1. *Mascula nomina in a, &c.* 2. *Mascula Graecorum, &c.* 3. *Mascula item verres.* 3. *Mascula in er, seu vener.*

Q. What mean you by *Mascula nomina in a dicuntur, &c.*

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Scriba, a*, a Scribe, or a Scrivener.

Q. VVhat is the meaning of the second Rule, *Mascula Graecorum, &c.*

A. All Nouns of the first Declension in Greek being made Latine Nouns, and ending in *as, es, or a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Satrapas, a, hic athletes, a, or athlata, a, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of the third Rule, *Mascula verres?*

A. These

The first special Rule.

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A. These words are also of the Masculine Gender, *verres natalis*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula in er*, *ceu venter*, &c.

A. Nouns Substantives ending in *er*, *os*, or *us*, not increasing in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic venter ventris*, *hic logos*, *gi*, *hic annus ni*.

Q. Is there no exception from that, *Mascula in er*?

A. Yes: *Fœminei generis sunt mater*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er*, *os* and *us*, are the Feminine Gender, excepted from *Mascula in er*, &c. as, *Hac mater matris*, &c. so *figus* of the fourth Declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, coming of Greek words in *os*: as, *papyrus*, &c. with sundry other of the same kind in *us*, coming of Feminines in Greek.

d Annus for an old woman is sometimes found to make *annis* in the Genitive case singular, as if it were of the third Declension, after the old manner.

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every Noun ending in *e*, having *is* in the Genitive case; and every Noun ending in *on*, or in *um*, *e* not increasing; also *hippomanes*, *cacoethes*, *virus*, *pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

e Jusjurandum doth not increase properly, that is, in the last word and last syllable; but onely in the first wherewith it is compounded.

Q. Where is your rule for Doubtfuls not increasing?

A. *Incerti Generis sunt talpa*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the Doubtful gender: *talpa*, *dama*, &c. so *figus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitive case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for communes not increasing?

A. *Compositum a verbo dans a*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every compound Noun ending in *a*, being derived of a Verb, and not increasing, is the common of two Genders: as, *Grajugena*, being derived of the Verb *Gigno*, &c. so are *senex*, *auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

The second special Rule.

Q. **VV** Here is your second special Rule?

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noun Substantive common, increasing sharp, or long in the Genitive case, is the Feminine Gender: save those excepted in the Rules following.

Q. What mean you by that, To increase sharp, or long?

A. To have the last syllable but one of the Genitive case increasing, to be lifted up in pronouncing, or to be pronounced long: as * *virtus virtutis*.

* So *Dos deis*:
Cos cotis: *Res*
rei: *Spes spei*.
Plant. seemeth
to be false
Printed, *fero*
for *fera*, or *fere*.

Q. How many chief exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Four: some words of the Masculine, some of the Neuter Some of the Doubtful, some of the Commune, are excepted:

Q. How many rules have you of acute, or long Masculines excepted?

A. Three: *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba, &c.* 2. *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n.* 3. *Mascula in er, or, & os.*

Q. What is the meaning of the first rule, *Mascula dicuntur, &c.*

A. These Nouns of one syllable, increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender; as, *Sal, sol, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n, &c.*

A. All Nouns ending in *n*, being of more syllables than one, and increasing long in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender; as, *Hic Aearnan, anis*. So all such words ending in *o*, signifying a body, or bodily things; as, *Leo, curculio*; So also *senio, ternio, sermo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third rule, *Mascula in er, or, & os, &c.*

A. All Nouns ending in *er, or, and os*, increasing sharp or long are the Masculine Gender; as, *Crater, conditor, heros, ois.*

So

The third special Rule.

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So all other words in that rule, and many ending in *dens*; as *bidens*, with words compounded of *As assis*; *Dodrans*, *semis*, *semissis*, &c.

Q. Have you no exception from these two last rules?

A. Yes; there are four words excepted, which are of the Feminine Gender (as *Syren*, *mulier*, *soror*, *uxor*) by *Sunt mulie-* *So *Sextans* of
bre genus, *syren*, &c. *Quadrans* as
Triens. *Qui-*

Q. Where is your rule for Neuters increasing sharp, or long?

A. *Sunt Neutra lia & hac monosyllaba*, &c.

cunx. ion, *Sep-*
tunx Deunx.
cio, *Dextans*,
as.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words of one syllable increasing sharp, or long, are the Neuter Gender: as *mel*, *fel*, Also all words of more syllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increasing long; as, *Capital*, *aliis*, *laquear*, &c. Only *Halec*, is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender; as, *hac vel hec halec*.

Q. Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt Dubia hac*, *Python*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing sharp, are the Doubtful Gender: as *Python*, *scrobs*, &c. So *stirps*, for a stump of a tree, and *calx* for a heel. Also *dies* a day; except that *dies* is only the Masculine Gender in the plural number.

Q. Where is the rule of sharp, or long Communes?

A. *Sunt Commune parens*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words increasing sharp, are the Commune of two Genders; as, *Parens*, *Author*, &c. And so the compounds of *frons*, as, *bifrons*; with *Custos*, and the rest of the rule.

The third and last Special Rule.

Q. Give me your third special rule?

Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi sit gravis,
&c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every Noun Substantive Commune increasing flat

N 3

or

or short in the Genitive case, is the masculine Gender.

Q. What mean you by this, to increase flat?

A. To have the last syllable but one, pressed down flat in the pronouncing: as *Sanguis, sanguinis*.

Q. How many exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Four: some Feminines are excepted, some Neuters; some Doubtfuls, some Communes.

Q. How many rules have you of Feminines increasing short.

A. Two: *Fœminei Generis sit hyperdissyllabon in do*; And *Gracula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Fœminei Generis sit hyperdissyllabon, &c.*

A. Every Noun of more syllables than two, ending in a *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitive case (as *Dulcedo Dulcedinis*) and in *go* making *ginis* (as *compago compaginis*) if they increase short, are the Feminine Gender: so are *virgo, grando*, and the rest of that rule.

Q. What is the meaning of *Gracula in as, vel in is*.

A. That Latine words ending in *as* or in *is*, if they be made of Greek words, and increasing short in the Genitive case, are the Feminine Gender: as, *Lampas, Lampadis, jaspis, jaspidis*. So *pecus, udis, forfex, cis, suppellex, ilis, b* and the rest of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of short Neuters?

A. *Est neutrale genus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nouns ending in *n* signifying a thing without life. if they increase short, are the Neuter Gender: so all such Nouns ending in *n*, as *omen*, in *ar*, as *inbar*, in *ur*, as *iecur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *put*, as *occiput*. Except *pecten*, and *fursur*; which are the Masculine. And so all the rest of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadaver, Verber, c iter, &c.* and *pecus* making *pecoris*.

Q. Give the rule of short Doubtfuls.

A. *Sunt dubii generis cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing short, are the Doubtful Gender: as, *Cardo, margo, &c.*

a *Cupido* for a greedy desire, is sometimes used in the Masculine Gender: as *Auricatus Cupido*: so when there is allusion to *Cupid*.

b *Mulier* may better be referred to this Rule, because it commonly increaseth short: and may be joyned to the end of the Rule thus, *Et mulier, namque hac melius sub classe locatur.*

c *Iter* makes *itineris*, in the Genitive of an old word *itiner* *Spinther* a tach, or clasp may be referred hither, being of the Neuter.

Q. Give

The general rules of Adjectives.

Q. Give the Rule of short Communes.

A. *Communis generis sunt ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. These words are the Commune of two increasing short: as, *Vigil vigilans.*

times found in the Feminine Gender: as, *Scio neminem peperisse hic.* *erat, Cicero. Nec vox hominem sonat, O Dea certe. Virgil.*

d Homo and ne-
mo are some-

Quia homo nata

The general rules of Adjectives.

Q. VVhere begins your rule for Adjectives?

A. *Adjectiva unam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Five: 1 For all Adjectives of one termination like *Fælix*. 2 For all of two terminations like *Tristis*. 3. For all of three terminations like *Bonus*. 4 Adjectives declined but with two Articles like Substantives. 5 For Adjectives of proper declining.

Q. Give your rule for all Adjectives of one termination like *Fælix*.

A. *Adjectiva unam duntaxat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Adjectives having but onely one word, or termination in the Nominative case, that one word is of all three Genders: as, *Nom. Hic, hæc, & hoc Fælix.*

Q. Give your rule for all Adjectives of two terminations like *Tristis*.

A. *Sub gemina s; voce, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If adjectives have two words, or terminations in the nominative case: as, *Omnis* and *omne*; the first word, as *omnis*, is the Commune of two Genders, or the Masculine and the Feminine; the second, as *omne*, is the Neuter: as, *hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.*

Q. What is your Rule for all Adjectives of three terminations, like *Bonus, a, um.*

A. At

A. *At si tres variant voces.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adjectives have three words, or terminations in the Nominative case, as *Sacer, sacra, sacrum*; the first, as *Sacer*, is the Masculine: the second, as *Sacra*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Sacrum*, is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for those Adjectives which are declined like Substantives with two Articles only?

A. *At sunt quæ flexu, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Adjectives are Substantives by declining, yet Adjectives by nature and use; as, *Hic & hac Pauper*, Genit. *hujus Pauperis*: so *puer* and the rest.

Q. But may not some of these be found in the Neuter Gender?

A. Yes, *sometimes, but more seldom.

Q. Give your Rule for those which have a special kind of declining.

A. *Hæc proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These words have a special declining, differing somewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how?

A. Thus: *Hic campester, hæc campestris, hoc campestre*: or *hic & hæc campestris, & hoc campestre*. Gen. *hujus campestris*. In the rest of the cases they are declined like *tristis*.

Q. What is the meaning of those last words, *Sunt quæ deficient, &c.*

A. That there are certain other Adjectives, which are Defectives, which shall be spoken of in another place, with some others:

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclites.

**Dives opum,
sospes deposti-
tum, pauperis
tugurii, ubere
solo.*



THE POSING OF

the Rules of the Heteroclits, commonly
called, *Quæ Genus*.

Heteroclits.

Question.

HAVE you not some other Nouns, of another
kind of declining, than those at *Propria quæ
Maribus*?

A. Yes, we have sundry, in the rules which
we call *Quæ Genus*.

Q. What are those Nouns termed properly?

A. Heteroclits.

Q. What mean you by Heteroclits?

A. Nouns of another manner of declining; that is, nouns
declined otherwise than the ordinary manner.

Q. How many general kinds are there of Heteroclits?

A. Three: *Variantiæ genus*, *defectiva*, *redundantia*: that
is, such as change their Gender, or declining. Secondly, such
as want some case, or number. Thirdly, such as have over-
much in declining.

Q. Where are these set down together?

A. In the two first verses of *Quæ genus*.

Q. Shew me how.

A. First, these words, *quæ genus aut flexum variant*, do
note those that vary. Secondly, these words, *quæcunque no-
vato Ritu deficiunt*, do signifie the defectives. Thirdly, these
words, *superantive*, do signifie those which redound, or have
too much.

O

Here-

Heteroclites varying their
Genders.

Q. VV Here begin your Rules for those which vary their gender and declining?

A. *Hac genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These words change their gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts have you of these?

A. Six, set down in three general rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine gender in the singular number, and the Neuter in the Plural. Secondly, Neuters in the singular number, Masculines and Neuters in the plural. Thirdly, Neuters singular, Masculines only in the Plural. Fourthly, Neuters singular, Feminines Plural. Fifthly Masculines singular, Neuters Plural. Sixthly, Masculines singular, Masculines and Neuters Plural?

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines singular, Neuters Plural?

a.] *Hoc Pergamon*, is a Greek word, *Pergamonum* is found in *Plautus* in the Neuter *Stock*.

A. (a) *Pergamus infelix, &c. Singula foemineis, neutris pluralia gaudent.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words, *Pergamus* and *Supellex*, are the Feminine gender in the singular number, the Neuter in the plural: as, *hec Pergamus Pergami*; in the Plural, *Hac Pergama horum Perganorum*: so, *hec supellex*: Plur. *hec supellectila*.

Q. Give your rule for Neuters singular, Masculine and Neuters Plural.

A. *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These four words, *Rastrum*, *fravum*, *filum*, and *capistrum* are of the Neuter gender in the singular number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plural: as, *hoc Rastrum*, Plur. *hi rastri vel hac rastra, &c.*

Q. Where

Q. Where are the rules of Neuters singular, which are Masculines only in the Plural?

A. *Sed audi Mascula duntaxat coelos, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. *Cælum* and *Argos* are the Neuter gender in the singular number, and the Masculine only in the Plural: as, *Hoc cælum*, Plural. *hi cæli tantum*: so *hoc Argos*, Plural. *hi Argi*.

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, Feminines Plural?

A. *Nundinum, & hinc epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That these three, *Nundinum*, *epulum*, *balneum*, are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines only in the Plural.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter gender in the Plural Number?

A. The Poet *Juvenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plural Number.

Q. Give me the rule for Masculines singular, Neuters Plural.

A. *Hæc maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight words are Masculines singular, Neuters Plural: to wit, *Menalus*, *Dyndimus*, *Ismarus*, *Tartarus*, *Taygetus*, *Tanarus*, *Massicus*, *Gargarus*.

Q. Where is the Rule of the Masculines singular, Masculines and Neuters Plural?

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning.

A. These four words, *Sibilus*, *jocus*, *locus*, *avertus*, are of the Masculine gender in the singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plural.

Defectives.

Q. VV Herein begin your Rules for Heteroclites, called Defectives?

O 2

A. quæ

A. *Qua sequitur manca, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All these sorts of Nouns following are lame [or defective] in number, or in case.

Q. Rehearse the several sorts of Defectives, as they are set down in your book before the rules, or in the margents.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nouns wanting the Nominative and Vocative: Nouns wanting the Vocative case only: Propers wanting the plural number: Neuters singular wanting certain cases in the Plural: Appellatives Masculines wanting the Plural: Feminines wanting the Plural: Neuters wanting the Plural: Masculines wanting the singular: Feminines wanting the singular: neuters wanting the singular.

Aptots.

Q. VVhich are those which you call Aptots?

A. Such as have no several case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the rule of them?

A. *Qua nullum variant casum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words vary no case, and are therefore called Ap-

tots: as (a) *Fas, nil, nihil, instar*: so, many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*, as, *cornu, genu: i*, as, *gummi frugi*: So also, *Tempe, tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to an hundred.

Q. Have these no numbers?

A. Yes: *Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu, gummi*, are of the singular number undeclined. (b) *Frugi*, both singular and Plural undeclined. (c) *Tempe* of the Plural undeclined. *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to an hundred (as (d) *quatuor, quinque, &c.*) are the Plural number undeclined.

a *Frit*, the light corn in the top of the ear: *Git*, the herb *Nigella Romana*, *Tax*, a yerk, or sound of a lath, or of a whip, are also Aptots.

b *Pando* is used both in the singular and Plural: c *Tempe* in the Neuter Gender, and Plural Number of the first Declension of the Contracts in Greek; as, *Teichen Teithe*: so it makes *e* long in the Rule. *Sic tempe, tot, quot, &c.* as, *Th ssala, Tempe*. d *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Cases undeclined, as *duo* in Greek.

Q. Are

Monoptots.

101

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes: *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plural Number.

Q. How decline you *fas*, and the rest of the singular Number.

A. Singul. *hoc fas*, *invariabile*.

Q. How decline you words in *u*, as *Cornu*.

A. *Hoc cornu*, *invariabile*, in Sing. Pl. *Hac cornua*, *horum cornuum*, *bis cornibus*, &c.

Q. Decline *Tempe*.

A. Plur. *Hac Tempe*, *invariabile*.

Q. How decline you *Tot*, and those of the plural Number?

A. Plur. *Tot*, *invariabile*: or, *hi, ha*, & *hac Tot*, *invariab.* so *hi, ha*, & *hac quatuor*, *invar.* &c.

This is the usual manner.

Monoptots.

Q. VV Which call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found in one oblique case.

Q. What mean you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominative and Vocative.

Q. Give your rule for Monoptots.

A. *Estque Monoptoton*, &c.

Q. What mean you by it?

A. These words (*a*) *noctu*, *natu*, *jussu*, *injussu*, *astu*, *promptu*, *permissu*, are of the ablative case singular. *Astu* is read also in the plural number. *Inficias* is found onely in the accusative case plural.

a *Noctu* is found of the Feminine gender for *Nocta*.

Q. Decline *Noctu*.

A. *Ablat. hoc noctu*: so the rest.

Q. Decline *Inficias*.

A. *Accus. has inficias*.

Diptots.

Q. VV What words do you call Diptots?

A. Such as have but two cases.

O 3

Q. Give

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. These words have but only two cases in the singular number, *fors forte, spontis sponte, plus pluris, jugeris jugere, verberis verberere, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice*. These have two in the plural number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetia suppetias*.

Q. Have none of these words of the singular number, all the cases of the Plural number?

A. Yes: these four, *verberis, vicem, plus* and *jugere*.

Q. Give the Rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

Triptots.

V What words do you call Triptots?

A. Such as have but three cases in the singular number.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words (a) *precis* and *opis* have but three cases in the singular number: as, *precis, precem, prece*; *opis, opem, ope*: *fragis* and *ditionis* want only the Nominative and Vocative, and *vis*, commonly wanteth the Dative; but they all have the Plural number whole.

a] Terence hath *precis* in the dative, *Nihil est precis loci relietum*. *Vis* is seldom read in the Dative.

Q. Give your rule for those which want the Vocative case.

A. *Quæ referunt, ut qui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives, Indefinites, and all Pronouns, besides *tu, meus, noster*, and *nostras*, do lack the Vocative case.

Q. Give

Q. Give your Rules of proper names wanting the Plural Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes, quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. This shortly: all proper names, names of grain, [or Corn] things reckoned by weight, Herbs, moist things, metals, do naturally and commonly want the plural number.

Q. But may not proper names sometimes have the plural number?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatives or common Nouns: or when there are more of the same name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As when *Cato*es are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was; *Decii* put for wise men, such as *Decius* was; *Mæna*tes put for worthy Noblemen, such as *Mænas* was; then they are in the plural number. Or, when there are sundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Give the rule for this exception.

A. *Est ubi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes have the Plural number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Give your rule of Neuters singular, wanting certain cases in the plural.

A. * *Ordea, farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defrutum, thus*, have onely three cases in the plural number; that is, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative.

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc hordeum*, Gen. *hujus hordei*. plur. Nom. *hec hordea*, Accus. *hordea*, Voc. *hordea*.

* *Hordea*. This Rule is set for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes*.

Give your rule of Appellatives Masculines wanting the plural number.

A. *Hesse*.

A. Hesperus & vesper, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These masculines, Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, finis, penus, sanguis, aether, and nemo, (which is of the common) of two Genders) do want the plural Number.

Q. Hath *Nemo* all the cases in the singular Number?

A. It is seldom read in the Genitive and Vocative: according to that Rule of Despanterius, Nemo caret Genito, quinto numeroque secundo: Nemo wants the Genitive, and Vocative singular, and the Plural Number.

Q. Give your Rule of Feminines, wanting the Plural Number.

A. Singula Fæminei Generis, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These Feminines do commonly want the plural number, Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, tussis, pix, humus, lues, fitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, senectus, juventus. But Soboles and labes have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative in the Plural number: and so have nouns of the fifth Declension: except res, species, facies, acies, and dies, which have the Plural number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plural Number?

A. Yes: names of virtues and vices do commonly want the Plural Number: as, Stultitia, invidia, sapientia, desidia, and many other words like.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters wanting the plural.

A. Nec licet his Neutris, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Neuters want the Plural Number; Delicium, senium, letum, cœnum, salum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viscum, penum, iustitium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, (a) halec, gelu, solium, iubar.

(a) *Halec*, as it is the Feminine, hath *haleces* in the Plural Number. *Hor.*

Q. Give

Q. Give me your rule of Masculines wanting the singular number.

A. *Mascula sunt tantum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Masculines do want the singular number: as, *manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menses*, being taken for an issue of blood, *lemures, fasti, minores, natales, penates*; with certain proper names of places, of the plural number: as *Gabii, Locri*, and the like.

Q. Give your rule for Feminines wanting the singular number.

A. *Hae sunt Feminei generis, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Feminines want the singular number; *exuviae, phalera*, and so the rest. So *plaga*, signifying nets, with *valvae divitiae, nuptiae, laetiae*, and the names of Cities, which are of the Feminine Gender, and Plural Number; as, *Thebae, Athenae*, and the like.

Q. Give your rule for Neuters wanting the singular.

A. *Rarius haec primo &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. These Neuters want the Singular number: *Moenia, testinae, praecordia, lustra, arma, mapalia, belleria, munia, castra, iusta, sponsalia, rostra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata*: also the Feasts of the heathenish gods; as, *Bacchanalia*, and the like.

Heteroclitis, called Redundantia.

Q. Give your rules for those words which redound, or which have more in declining than Nounes have commonly.

A. *Hae quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. How many rules have you of them?

A. Five: first, of such words as are of divers terminations,

P

de.

declining and Genders. Secondly, such as have two Accusative cases. Thirdly, such as have divers terminations, and some of them diverse declinings in the same sense & Gender. Fourthly, such as are of the fourth and second Declension. Fifthly, Adjectives of diverse terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are of divers terminations, declining, and Gender?

A. *Hac quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Substantives have diverse terminations, declining, and Genders: as, *Hic tonitrus, hoc tonitru; hic clypeus, hoc clypeum; hic baculus, hoc baculum: hic sensus, hoc sensum: hic tignus, hoc tignum: hoc tapetum, ti, hoc tapete, tis, and hic tapes, etis: hic punctus, hoc punctum: hoc sinapi invariabile, hac sinapis: hic sinus, hoc sinum: hac menda, hoc mendum: hic viscus, hoc viscum: hoc cornu invariabile, hoc cornum, and hic cornus: hic eventus, hoc eventum: (a) and many other like unto them.*

a As Rete and
retis, perduellus
and perduellis,

pecus, ud s, and pecus oris, and pecu invariabile. Fames, is, and ei, artus, us, and artu invariabile, artua, num in the Plural, Problema and Problematum, dogma, schema, thema: Schema, atis, and schema, æ; so pascha, atis and Pascha, æ; Juger, is, and jugeris, is. So Labium, and labia; ævum, and ævus; nasus, and nasum: collus, and collam: uterus, and uterum. Hic guttur, and hoc guttur. Ulysses, is, and Ulyssius Ulyssi, by Synæresis Ulyssci, and by contraction Ulyssi, of Ulysses, of the third Declension of the Contracts in Greek: like Bassicus. So are Achilli, Oronti, Achatii, when they are used in the Genitive case, as they are oft: as is manifest by the Adjectives agreeing with them in the Genitive.

Q. Give you rule of those which have two Accusative cases.

A. *Sed tibi præterea, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the rule.

A. Certain Greek words, when they are made Latine words, have two Accus. cases, one of the (b) Latine. another of the Greek: as, *Hic panther eris, Accus. hunc pantherem vel panthera: so crater, is, Accus. hunc craterem vel cratera: cassis, idis, Accus. hanc cassidem vel cassida, æther ætherem vel æthera:*

Q. May not other substantives be made of the Greek Accusative cases?

A. Yes:

b These are
seldom used in
the Accusative
case in Latine.

A. Yes : of *panthera* may be made *hæc panthera, panthera.*

Q. Where is your rule for those which have diverse terminations in the Nominative case in the same sense and Gender?

A. *Vertitur his rectus, sensus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These words have divers nominative cases, and some of them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense and Gender: as, (a) *Hic gibbus, bi, and gibber, eris; hic cucumis vel cucumer, cucumeris; hæc stipis, and hæc stips, is: hic vel hæc cinis cineris, a Puerus, ri, and ciner cineris; hic vomis, vel vomer vomeris, hæc scobis vel puer, ri, nubes scobs, is; hic vel hæc pulvis, vel pulver, eris; hic & hæc puber, and nubis. vel pubes, eris.*

Q. What other words have you belonging to this rule? *Hæc pubes, is.*

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os*; as, *Hic honor and honoris, hoc ador and ados adoris: so hæc apes, and apis, is, hæc plebs, and plebis, is.*

Q. Are there not other nouns also belonging to this rule?

A. Yes, many coming of Greek words: as, *Hic delphin, inis, and delphinus, i; hic elephas, antis, and elephantus, ti; hic congrus vel conger, i; hic Meleagrus, vel Meleager, i; hic Tencrus and Tencer, i; so many other like.*

Q. Give your rule for those that change their declension.

A. *Hæc simul & quarti, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Nouns are of the second and fourth Declension; as, *laurus, quercus, pinus, ficus colus, penus, cornus, (when it signifi th a D g. tree) lacus, and domus.*

Q. Decline *Laurus*.

A. *Hæc laurus, Gen. lauri vel laurus, &c. so the rest.*

Tumultus, ornatu, geminus, senatus are found also of the second Declension. So *annus, us, and annis, ani.*

Q. Where is your rule for Adjectives of diverse declinings and endings?

A. *Et quæ luxuriant sunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. there are certain Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declinings, and especially those which come of these words; *Arma, jugum, nervus, somnus, cliuus animus, limus, frænum, cera, bacillum.*

Q. How do these end?

A. Both in *us*, and *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, coming of *arma*.

Q. How are these declined?

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *tristis*: as, *inermus*, *a, um*; and *hic* & *hec inermis* & *hoc in-erme*.

THE



The posing of the Rules of the Verbs,
called

As in praesenti.

Question.

What are the Rules of Verbs for ?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbs:

Q. In what order are those rules of the Verbs placed ?

A. First, common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in *o*. Secondly, Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbs. Thirdly, Supines of the simple Verbs. Fourthly, Supines of the compound Verbs. Fifthly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in *er*. Sixthly, Verbs having two Preterperfect tenses. Seventhly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs Neuter Passives. Eighthly, Verbs borrowing the Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, Verbs wanting the Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, Verbs lacking the Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in *o*, what order is kept ?

A. According to the order of the four Conjugations. First, Verbs of the first Conjugation, like *Amo*. Secondly, Verbs of the second Conjugation, like *Doceo*. Thirdly, Verbs of the third Conjugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

Of the common Preterperfect tense of simple Verbs of the first Conjugation.

* *Lavo*, and so the rest excepted, may seem to have been sometimes of the third conjugation.

They make the preterperfect tense very seldom in *avi*, though sometime some of them are found so; as, *necavi*, *Plant.*

Q. Give your rule for all simple Verbs ending in *o*, of the first Conjugation like *Amo*.

A. As in *praesenti*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That Verbs of the first Conjugation, having *as* in the Present tense, as *Amo amas*, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tense like *amavi*: as, *No nas, navi*, except * *lavo lavas*, which makes *lavi*, not *lavavi*; so *juvo juvi*: and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, plico, frico, demo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ui*, as *nexo, as, ui*. Also *do, das* which make *dedi*, and *sto, stas, steti*.

The second Conjugation.

Q. VV Here is your rule for Verbs of the second Conjugation like *Doceo*?

A. Es in *praesenti perfectum* &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbs of the second Conjugation having *es* in the Present tense like *doceo, doces* will have *ui* in the Preterperfect tense like *docui*: as *Nigreo nigres nigrui*.

Q. Have you no exception from this rule?

A. * Yes: my book seems to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Fubeo excipe jussi* &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Verbs are first excepted; *Fubeo* which makes *inssi* not *inbui*; *sorbeo* having *sorbui* and *sorpsi*, *mulceo mulsi*, *luceo luxi*, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, *strideo stridi*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatnor his infra*, &c.

* *Stridere, fervere, cavere*, are sometimes read, as if of the third Conjugation. *Frigeo* hath also *friguit* in the Preterperfect tense, and so *refriguit*.

Q. Give

Preterperfect tenses of the third Coniugation.

III

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense is doubled in these four Verbs: *Pendeo* making *pendi*, *mordeo* *mordi*, *spondeo* *spondi*, *tondeo* *tondi*.

Momordi and
spospondi are
out of use.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L. vel R* ante *geo*, *fi* *fi*et, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If *L* or *R* be set before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *fi* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *urgeo* *urfi*, *mulgeo* *mulfi*, & *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as *Frigeo* *frixi*, *lugeo* *luxi*, *augeo* *auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Dat fleo* *fles* *flevi*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbs in *leo* make *vi* in the Preterperfect tense, as, *fleo* *flevi*, *leo* *levi*, and the compounds of *leo*, as, *deleo*, *delevi*; so *pleo* *plevi* and *neo* *nivi*.

Q. What is the fifth exception?

A. *A maneo* *mansi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*, so *torqueo* *torfi*, and *hareo* *hafi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *Veo* *fi* *vi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Verbs ending in *veo* make *vi*: as, *ferveo* *fervi*: except *xiveo*, and *conniveo* coming of it, which make both *nivi*, and *nixi*. To which may be ioyned *ciceo* making *civi*, and *vicio* *vievi*.

The third Coniugation.

Q. VV Here begin your rules for Verbs of the third Coniugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia preteritum formabit*, &c.

Q. Have these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the verbs of the first and second Coniugation have?

A. No: but so many several terminations as they have of their present tense, so many kinds of preterperfect tenses have they.

Q. What:

Preterperfect tenses of the third Conjugation.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia, prateritum, &c.*

A. That Verbs of the third Conjugation form their Preterperfect tenses according to the termination of the Present tense: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those rules?

A. I must mark how the Verb ends, whether in *bo, co, do*, or any of the rest; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my book, and so shall I find the rule.

Q. If your verb end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*; as, *Lambo, lambi*, except *scribo* which makes *scripsi, nubo nupsi*, and *cumbo cubni*.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Bo fit bi, ut Lambo Lambi, &c.*

Q. Tell me shortly the meaning of every of those rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*; as, *vinco vici*; except *parco* which maketh both (*a*) *peperci* and *parsi, dico dixi, duco duxi*.

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?

a *Parci* is out of use, so *sciscidi* and *scindi* of *scindo*

A. *Di*: as, *mando mandi*, But *findo* makes *fidi, fundo, fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, podo pepedi*; so *cado cecidi*, and *cado* to beat *cecidi*,

Cedo to give place makes *cessi*, so all these Verbs, *vado, rado, ludo, ludu, divido, trudo, claudu, plaudo, rodo*, make their preterperfect tenses *si*, not in *di*: as, *vado vasi, &c.*

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

Tergeo and *fugio* are found for *tergo* and *fugo*.

A. *Go* is made *xi*: as, *jungo, junxi*; except *r* be set before *go*: for then it is turned into *si*: as *spargo sparsi*. But these Verbs ending in *go*, make *gi*: as *lego legi, ago agi, tango tetigi, pungo, punxi, pupugi*: *pango* when it signifies to make a covenant will have *pepigi*; and when it signifies to ioyn, it will have *pegi*, and when it signifies to sing, it will have *panxi*.

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*; as *traho traxi*, and *vexo vexe*.

Q. What

Q. What is *Lo* made ?

A. *Lo* is made *ni* : as, *colo colui* : but *psallo* with *p*, and *fallo* with out *p*, do make *li*, not *ni*: as *psallo psalli*, Also *vello* makes *velli* and *vulsi*, *fallo fefelli*, *cello*, signifying to break, *ceculi*, and *pello pepuli*.

Excell. excel-
lui. Percello in
Terence makes
perculsi; anleis
it be printed
false for per-
culsi of percen-
tio.

Q. What is *Mo* made ?

A. *ni* : as, *vomo vomui* : But *emo* makes *emi*. And *como*, *promo*, *demo*, *sumo*, make *psi*: as *como compsi*, &c.

Q. What is *No* made in the Preterperfect tense ?

A. *Vi* : as, *sino sivi* : except *tenno* which makes *tempsi*, *sterno stravi*, *sperno spreui*, *lino* which makes *levi*, and sometimes *lini*; and *livi*, *cerno* making *crevi*; *gigno* makes *genui*, *pono posui*, *sano cecini*.

Posui for po-
sui, and occi-
nui for occinui
are out of use.

Q. What is *Po* made ?

A. *Psi* : as, *scalpo scalpui*; except *rumpo*, which makes *rupi*, *strepo strepui*, and *crepo crepui*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into ?

A. *Qui* ; as, *linquo liqui*; except *coquo*, which make *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made ?

A. *Vi* ; as, *sero* to plant, or sow, *seui*; but in other signifi-
cations it makes *serui*; *verro* makes *verri* and *verfi*, *uro ussi*,
gero gessi, *quero quasivi*, *tero trivi*, *curro cucurri*.

Q. What is *so* made ?

A. *Vi* : as, *accerso accersivi*; so *arcesso*, *incesso*, *lacecco*; but
capecco makes *capeffi* and *capeffivi*; *facecco*, *faceffi*, *viso visi*, and
pinso pinsui.

Q. What is *sco* made ?

A. *Vi* ; as *pasco pavi*; but *posco* makes *paposci*, *disco didici*,
quinisco quexi.

Q. What is *to* made ?

A. *Ti*, as *verto verti* but *sisto*, signifying to make to stand,
will have *stiti*, so *sterto* hath *stertui*, *meto messui*. Words end-
ing in *ecto* will have *exi*, as, *flecto flexi*, but *pecto* makes *pexui*
and *pexi*, *necto nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *missi*, *peto* hath
petii and *petivi*.

Q. What is *vo* made ?

A. *Vi* ; as, *volvo volvi*, but *vivo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexi*
xui, and *texo texui*.

Q

Q. VVhat

Preterperfect tenses of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. What is *cio* made ?

A. *Ci* : as *facio feci*, *jacio jeci*; but the old word *lacio* makes *lexi*, and *specio spexi*.

Q. What is *Dio* made ?

A. *Di* : as, *fodio fodi*.

Q. What is *Gio* made ?

A. *Gi* : as *fugio fugi*.

Q. What is *pio* made ?

A. *Pi* : as *capio cepi*; but *cupio* makes *cupivi*, *rapio* makes *vapi*, *sapio sapi* and *sapivi*.

Q. What is *Rio* made ?

A. *Ri* : as *pario peper*.

Q. What is *tio* made ?

A. *Tio* is made *ssi* with a double *ss* : as *quatio quassi*.

Q. What is *uo* made ?

A. *Ui* : as *statuo statui*; but *pluo* makes *pluvi* and *plui*, *struo*, makes *struxi*, and *fluo fluxi*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. **VV** Here is your rule for words of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

A. *Quarta dat is ivi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenses in *ivi* : as, *scio scivi*, Except *venio* which makes *veni*; so *cambio*, *raucio*, *farcio*, *sartio*, *sepio*, *sentio*, *fulcio*, *haurio*, which make *si* : *sancio* makes *saxi*, and *vincio vinxi*, *salio* hath *salui*, and *amicio amicu*.

Q. Do these never make their Preterperfect tense in *ivi*?

A. Yes, sometimes though more seldom, by the rule, *Parcius atemur cambivi, &c.*

Of the Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbs.

Q. VV Here is your rule for the Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbs?

A. *Præteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the compound verb hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verb: as, *Doceo docui, edoceo, edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this rule, *Præteritum dat idem.*

A. Yes, divers.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple verbs, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *præcurro, excurro, repungo*; and in the compounds of, *do, disco sto, and posco.*

Q. Shew how for example.

Curro makes *curri*, not *occurri*: so all other compounds; except *præcurro*, which makes *præcurri*: and so *excurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. What is your second exception from *Præteritum dat idem*?

A. Of the compounds of *plico, oleo, punge, do, and sto*, as they are noted in the margin of my book, and have every one their several rules.

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *plico*?

A. *A plico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noun, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *supplico, as supplicavi*: so *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will have *multiplicavi*; but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* have both *ui* and *avi*: as, *applico, applicui vel applicavi*: so *complico, replico, explico.*

Q 2

Q. Give

Compounds changing the first vowel into e.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *oleo*.

A. *Quamvis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple verb *oleo* makes *olui* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his compounds make *olevi*: as, *exoleo exolevi*; except *redoleo*, and *suboleo*, which make *olui*: as, *redoleo redolui, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *Pungo*?

A. *Composita a pungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *puxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repuxi* and *repupugi*.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum a do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. (a) The Compounds of *do*, being of the third Conjugation, do make *didi*, not *dedi*: as, *addo, addis, adidi*; so (b) *credo edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them: except *abscondo*, which makes *abscondi*.

e Though many compounds of *Do* are of the third conjugation, yet the simple is now ever of the first
b *credo ex certum & do.*

Q. What do the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*: by the rule, *Natum a sto stas, stiti, habebit.*

Compound changing the first vowel into e.

Q. VVhat other exceptions have you, wherein the compound Verbs do differ from the simple?

A. Three general exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbs, as when they are compounded, do change the first vowel in the Present and Preterperfect tense into *e*. The second, of such as do change the first Vowel into *i*. The third, of such as change the first Vowel into *i*, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give the rule of those which change the first vowel into *e*.

A. Verba

Compounds changing the first Vowel into e.

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A. Verba hae simplicia, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule:

A. These simple Verbs, if they be compounded, do change the first vowel into e: as, damno, being compounded with con, makes condemnno; so laeto, oblaeto: and thus in all the rest.

Q. Have you no special observation of any of those Verbs of that rule, which so change the first vowel into e.

A. Yes: of some compounds of pario, and pascō.

Q. What is your observation of the compounds of pario?

A. That two of them, that is, comperio, and reperio, make their preterperfect tense in ri: as comperio, comperi, and so reperio reperi; but all the rest of the compounds of pario make ni, as, aperio aperui, and operio operui.

Q. Is there nothing else to be observed in the compounds of pario?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbs of the fourth Coniugation, although the simple Verb be of the third Coniugation: as, aperire, operire, reperire.

Q. What is the observation of the compounds of pascō?

A. That onely two of them, compesco, and dispesco, do change the first vowel into e, and make their Preterperfect tense in ui, as, compesco is compesceui, and dispesco dispescui: but all the rest of the compounds of pascō do keep still the vowel and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verb, as, epasco, epascui, epavi, &c.

Compounds changing the first vowel into i.

Q. Give your rule for those which change the first vowel into i.

A. Hac habeo, lateo, &c.

Q. 3.

Q. What

Compounds changing the first vowel into i.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbs *habeo*, *lateo*, *salio*, &c. if they be compounded, do change the first vowel into i; as of *habeo*, is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio*, *eripio*; and so in the rest.

Q. Have you no special observation of the compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their preterperfect tense in *ui*, though *cano* it self make *cecini*: as *concino concinui*.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *A cano natum preteritum per ui*, &c.

Q. Have you no other special rules which are joyned to this rule; *Hac, habeo, lateo, salio* &c.

A. Yes of the compounds of *placeo*, *pango*, *maneo*, *sculpo*, *calco*, *salio*, *clando*, *quatio*, *lavo*.

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo, sic displiceo*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule?

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, do change the first vowel into i as *displiceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *pango*.

A. *Composita a pango retinent, a quatuor ista*, &c.

*Depango depe-
gi, and depangi:
so repango.*

Q. What is the meaning of it.

A. That these four compounds of *pango*, signifying to joyn that is, *depango*, *oppango*, *circumpango*, and *repango* do keep a all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into i (as *impingo*, *impegi*) by the rule, *Hac, habeo, lateo*, &c.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *maneo*.

A. *A maneo mansi*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it.

A. That these four compounds of *maneo*, *promineo*, *emineo*, *promineo*, and *immineo*, do change the first word into i, and also make *minui* in the Preterperfect tense: as *promineo*, *prominui*, but all the rest of them are in in all things declined like *maneo*, as, *permaneo permanfi*.

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *scalpo*, *calco*, *salto*?

A. Com-

A. *Composita a scalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo calco, salto*, do change *a* into *u* as for *excalpo* we say *exculpo*, so for *incalco* *incalco*, for *resalto* *resulto*.

Q. Give the rule for the compounds of *claudo, quatio, lavo*.

A. *Composita a claudo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. The compounds of *claudo, quatio, lavo*, do cast away *a* as, of *claudo* we do not say *occlaudo*, but *occludo*; so of *quatio*, not *perquatio*, but *percutio*, of *lavo* we say *prelavo*, not *pro-lavo*.

Compounds changing the first vowel into i, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. VV Here is your rule for compounds changing the first vowel into i, save in the preterperfect tense?

A. *Hac si componas, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of it.

A. That these verbs *ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo*, when they are compounded, do change the first vowel into i, except in the preterperfect, and other tenses coming thereof; as of *frango*, we say *refringo, refregi*; of *capio* *incipio, incepti*, not *incipi*.

Q. Have you no exceptions from this rule *Hac si componas*?

A. Yes; I have exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego*.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago* are declined like the simple Verb *ago*, keeping *a* still.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Sed pauca notentur; Namque suum simplex, &c.*

Q. VV What is the second exception from *Hac si componas*?

A. *Atque*

Exceptions from those which change the first vowel into i.

A. Atque ab ago, dego dat degi, &c.

Q. Give the meaning.

A. That these two Compounds of ago, dego, and cogo: and pergo, and surgo, compounds of rego, do cast away the middle syllable of the present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we do not say deago, but dego: so for coago we say cogo, pergo for perago: surgo for surrego.

Q. What is the exception for the compounds of Facio?

A. Nil variat facio nisi, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. The compounds of Facio do not change the first vowel into i, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions: as, (a) inficio: the rest, as, (b) olfacio, and calfacio keep a still.

*a Perficio, effici-
ovve fici.*

*b Olfacio of
olere facio: &
calfacio of ca-
lere facio, or
calidum facio.*

Q. What is the exception for compounds of Lego?

A. A Lego nata, re, se, &c.

Q. What is the meaning.

A. That Lego, being compounded with re, se, per, pra, sub, or trans, doth keep e still: as, relego, not religo: the rest of the Compounds of Lego do change the first vowel into, i, as, intelligo, not intellego.

Q. How do the compounds of Lego make their Preterperfect tense?

A. Three of them, intelligo, diligo, negligo, make their Preterperfect tense in lexi: all the rest have legi in the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Supines of simple Verbs.

Q. How will you know the Supine of a simple Verb?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Be-

A. Because the Supine is formed of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give your rule.

A. *Nunc ex Praterito, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Nunc ex praterito*?

A. That we must learn to form the Supine of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. If the Preterperfect tense end in *bi*, how must the Supine end?

A. In *tum*, as *Bibi bibitum*.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Bi sibi tum format, &c.*

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *ctum*, as *Vici victum*, *ici iectum*, *feci factum*, *jeci jactum*.

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*, by the rule, *Di fit sum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule?

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tense, is made *sum* in the Supine, as *Vidi visum*. And some of them do make it with a double *ss*, as *pandi passum*, *sedi sessum*, *scidi scissum*, *fidi fissum*, *fodi foffum*, not *fosum*.

Q. What special observation have you in that rule, *Di fit sum*?

A. *Hic etiam advertas, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it.

A. That the first syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is not doubled in the Supines, as, *Totendi* makes *tonsum*, not *totosum*, *loresidi* *casum*, and *cecid* *casum*, *tetendi* is made *tensum* and *tentum*, *intudi* *tunsum*, *pepedi* *peditum*, *dedi* *datum*.

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *ctum*, as *Legilectum*, *pegi*, and *pepigi* make *paetum*, *fregi* *fractum*, *tetigi* *tactum*, *egi* *actum*, *pupugi* *punctum*, *fugi* *fugitum*.

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *sum*; as, *salli*, signifying to season with salt, makes *salsum*, *pepuli* *pulsum*, *ceculi* *culsum*, *fefelli* *falsum*, *velli* *vulsum*, *tuli* makes *latum*.

R

Q. What

Supines of simple Verbs.

Q. What are the se terminations *mi, ni, pi, qui*, made?

A. *Tum*: as, *emi emptum, veni ventum, cecini cantum, cepi coming of capio makes captum, and coepi of coepio coeptum, rupi raptum, liqui lictum.*

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *sum*: as, *verri versum*; except *peperi* which makes *partum*.

Q. What is *si* made?

A. *Si* is made *sum*: as, *visi visum*, but *missi* makes *missum*, with a double *ss*. These which follow make *tum*: as, *fulsi fultum, hausi haustum, sarsi sartum, farsisartum, ussi ustum, gessi gestum, torsi* makes both *tortum* and *torsum*, *indulsi* hath *indultum* and *indulsum*.

Q. What is *psi* made?

A. *Psi* is made *tum*: *scripsi scriptum*; but *campsi* makes *campsum*.

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum*: as, *steti* coming of *sto*, and *stiti* coming of *sisto*, do both of them make *statum*; except *verti* which makes *versum*.

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *vi* is made *tum*: as *flavi flatum*; except *pavi* which makes *pastum*, so *lavi* hath *lotum lautum* and *lavatum*, *potavi* *potum* and *potatum*, *cavi* makes *cantum*, *sevi* coming of *sero* makes *satum*, *livi litum*, *solvi solutum*, *volvi volutum*, *singultivi singultum*, *vanivi* to be sold, makes *vanum*, *sepelivi sepultum*.

Q. What is *ui* made?

A. *Ui* is made *itum*: as, *domui domitum*; but if the Preterperfect *ui* come of a Verb ending in *uo*, it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum*: as, *exui* coming of *exuo* makes *exutum*; except *rui* of *ruo* which makes *ruitum*, not *rutum*: *Secui* makes *sectum*, *necui* *nectum*, *fricui* *frictum*, *miscui* *mistum*, *amicui* *amistum*, *torrui* *tostum*, *docui* *doctum*, *tenui* *textum*, *consului* *consultum*, *alui* makes *altum* & *alium*, *salui* *salutem*, *colui* *cultum*, *occului* *occultum*, *pinsui* *pistum*, *rapiui* *raptum*, *serui* *seritum*, and *texui* *textum*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hæc seui mutant in sum* &c.

A. These

A. These Verbs turn *ui* into *sum* : as, *censui* makes *censum*, *cellui* *celsum*, *mesui* *messum* : but *nexui* makes *nexum*, and *pe-
xui* *peyum*, *patui* makes *passum*, *carui* *cassum* and *caritum*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *ctum* : as, *vinxi* *vincum* ; but five Verbs end-
ing in *xi* cast away *n* : as, *fixi* makes *factum*, not *finctum* : so
mixi *mictum*, *pinxi* *pictum*, *strinxi* *strictum*, and *rinxi* *riatum*
Also these four verbs ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *ctum* : *flexi*,
flexum, *plexi* *plexum*, *fixi* *fixum*, *fluxi* *fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

2. VV Here is your rule for Supines of Compound
Verbs :

A. *Compositum ut simplex formatur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Compositum ut sim-
plex*.

A. That Compound Verbs form their Supines, as the sim-
ple Verbs whereof they are compounded : as, *docui* makes *do-
ctum*, so *edocui* *edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes, *Quamvis non eadem stet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of those words, *Quamvis non ea-
dem stet*?

A. That there are some compound Supines which have not
the same syllable which the simple have.

Q. Which are those?

A. The compounds of *tusum* make *tusum*, of *ruitum* *ru-
tum*, of *saltum* *sultum*, and of *satum* *situm*. So *captum*, *fa-
ctum*, *jaatum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *sparsum*, *carpum*, *far-
um*, do change *a* into *e* : as, of *captum* *inceptum*, of *factum* *in-
fectum*, &c.

Q. Have you no other observations of the Supines of com-
pound Verbs?

A. Yes : of *edo* and *nosco*.

Q. What observation have you of the Supines of *Edo*?

R 2

A. That

Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in or.

A. That the compounds of *Edo* do not make *estum*, as the simple Verb *edo* doth; but *esum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exesum* onely *comedo* makes *comesum* and *comestum*, by the rule, *Verbum edo compositum*, &c.

Q. What is your observation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. *A nosco tantum duo*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. That onely these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco*, and *agnosco*, have *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum*: as, *pernosco* *pernotum*: none of them make *noscitum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in or.

Q. VV Here is your rule for Verbs in or?

A. *Verba in or admittunt*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbs passives, whose actives have the Supines, do make their Preterperfect tense of the latter Supine of the active voice, by changing *u* into *us*, and putting to *sum vel fui*: as, of *lectu*, is made *lectus sum vel fui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Verba in or*?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est deponens*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That deponents and Communes are to be marked, because they have no latter Supine of the active whereof to be formed: and especially those are to be noted which seem to differ from the common kind of declining.

Q. Repeat those which are observed in your book.

In Verbs De-
ponents and
Communes
which form
the Preterper-
fect tense after
the ordinary
manner, as
Passives do, we
must feign la-
ter Supines to
form them of.

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passus*, and the compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior* *compassus*, *perpetior* *perpeffus*, *fateor* which makes *fassus*, and the compounds of it: as, *confiteor* *confessus*, *diffiteor* *diffeffus*, *gradior* making *gressus*, with the compounds of it: as, *digredior* *digressus*. So *fatiscor* *fessus*, *metior* *mensus*, *utor* *usus*, *ordior*, signifying to weave, making *orditus*; *ordior* to begin *orsus*, *nicor* *nissus vel nixus sum*, *ulciscor* *ultus*, *irascor*.

irascor iratus, reor ratus, obliviscor oblitus, fruor fructus & fructus, ac fretus, misereor misertus, tuor and tueor both make tutus, although they have both tutum and initum in their Supines. Loquor makes loquutus, sequor sequutus, experior exp- Morior, eris, tutus sum, mori. peritus, patiscor pactus, nanciscor nactus, apiscor aptus, adipiscor Orior, oriris, adeptus, queror questus proficiscor profectus, expurgiscor exper- vel oreris, ortus rectus, comminiscor commentus, nascor natus, morior mortuus, sum oriri. orior ortus.

Of Verbs having a double Preterperfect tense.

Q. **V**Here is your rule for Verbs which have two Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum activa, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule?

A. These Verbs Neuters have a Preterperfect tense both of the Active and Passive voice; as, *Cæno cœnavi and cœnatus sum, juro juravi and juratus sum; potopotavi and potus, titubotitubavi and titubatus, careo carui and cassus, prandeo prandi and pransus, pateo patui and passus, placeo placui and placitus, suesco sœvi and sœtus, veneo to be sold venivi and venditus sum, nubo to be married, nupsi and nupta sum, mereor meritus sum and merui, libet makes libuit and libitum est vel fuit, licet makes licuit and licitum est vel fuit, tædet tæduit and pertasum est vel fuit, pudet puduit and puditum est vel fuit, piget piguit and pigitum est vel fuit.*

Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbs Neuter-Passives.

HAve you not some Verbs which are called Neuter-Passives?

A. Yes.

Q. What Verbs are those;

A. Verbs Neuters having for most part the Passive signification,

cation, and the preterperfect tense of the Passive.

Q. What is your rule for them?

A. *Neutro-Passivum sic Præteritum, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter-Passives have a Preterperfect tense, as if of the Passive voice: as *Gaudio gavisus sum, fido fesus sum, audeo ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mæreo mæstus sum*; Although the Grammarian *Phocas* count *mæstus* a Noun.

Of Verbs borrowing a Preterfect tense.

Q. VV Here is your Rule for those which borrow their Preterperfect tense?

A. *Quædam Præteritum verba, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Verbs have no Preterperfect tense of their own, but borrow a preterperfect tense of others; as, 1. Verbs Inceptives ending in *sco*, being put for the Primitive Verbs whereof they are derived, do borrow their preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What mean you by Inceptives ending in *sco*, put for their Primitives?

A. Verbs which end in *sco*, signifying to begin to do a thing, or to wax more: as, *tepesco*, to begin to be warm, or to wax warm, being put for *tepeo*, to be warm, hath *tepui* in the preterperfect tense: and so *fervesco* put for *ferveo*, will have *fervi*.

Q. Name the other Verbs which borrow the preterperfect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concussi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *percussi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *sido* hath *sedi* of *sedeo*, *tullo* hath *sustuli* of *suffero*, *sum* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *fero* hath *tuli* of *tulo*, *sisto* signifying to stand, will have *steti* of *sto*, *furo* hath *insanivi* of *insanio*; *vescor*: makes *pastus sum* of *pascor*, *medeor* will have *medicatus* coming of *medeor*, *li-*
quor

Verbs wanting their Preterperfect tenses.

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quor liquefactus of liquefio, reminiscor makes recordatus of recordor.

Of Verbs wanting the Preterperfect tenses.

Q. **V**Here is your rule for Verbs wanting their Preterperfect tenses?

A. Prateritum sugiunt verbo, ambigo, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule?

A. These Verbs want their preterperfect tense. First, these six; vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, polleo, nideo. Secondly, such verbs inceptives ending in sco, which are not put for their Primitives, but for themselves, or which have no Primitive Verbs: as, puerasco, I begin with my boys age; which is derived of Puer, not of any Verb. Thirdly, such Verbs Passives, whose Actives want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as, metuor, timeor. Fourthly, all Mediatatives besides Parturio, which makes parturivi, and esurio esurivi.

Q. What Verbs do you call Mediatatives?

A. All Verbs, signifying a meditation or a desire to do a thing, or to be about to do something: as, Scripturio, I am about to write; esurio, I hunger, or have a desire to eat.

Of Verbs wanting their Supines.

Q. **G**ive your Rule for Verbs wanting their Supines.

A. Hac raro aut nunquam, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

*A. All these Verbs do commonly want their Supines; Lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, (a) parco, dispesco, posco, disco, com-
pesco, quinisco, dego, angio, sugo, lingo, xingo, sarago, psallo, volo, but out of use.
nolo malo, tremo, strideo, strido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, con-
niveo, ferueo. Compounds of nuo: a, reruo: the Com-
pounds of cado, as, incido: except occido which makes occasum
and recido which makes reciduum. ^{a Of parco are found parsum, and parciun, but out of use. Excello, and praeello, Compounds of cel- lo, do want the Supines.}*

Also

Of Verbs wanting their Supines.

The compounds of *linquo* have the Supines: as, *relictum*, though it be seldom read than simple.

Also these Verbs want their Supines, *respuo*, *linquo*, *luo*, *metuo*, *cluo*, *frigeo*, *calvo*, *sterto*, *timeo*, *luceo*, and *arceo*; but the compounds of *arceo* do make *ercitum*. So the compounds of *gruo* want their Supines; as, *ingruo*.

Finally, all Neuters of the second Conjugation, which have *ui* in the Preterperfect tense, do want their Supines; except *oleo*, *doleo*, *placoe*, *taceo*, *pareo*, *careo*, *noceo*, *pateo*, *lateo*, *valeo*, and *caleo*; which have their Supines.

FINIS



Short directions for such as begin to
make Latine, to know in what case
to put a Noun.

How to know the Nominative Case.



He word coming before the verb, answering to
the question *Who*, or *what*, is the Nominative case
to the verb.

Rule 1.

Except when a question is asked: as, *Said he so?* Exception 1.

Lovest thou me?

Or the verb be of the Imperative Mood: as, *Read you this.*

2.

Or when these signs *is*; or *there* cometh before the verb: as,
It is my book, there came one to me.

3.

The word also which belongeth to the same thing, with that
which is the Nominative to the verb, shall be put in the No-
minative case; as, *My father being a man loveth me a child.*

Rule 2.

The word coming after *en* or *ecce*, is put in the Nominative,
or Accusative.

Rule 3.

The word coming after *o*, *heu*, and *proh*, may be put in the
Nominative case,

Rule 4.

How to know the Genitive case.

THis word of coming after a Noun substantive or Adje-
ctive, is a sign of the Genitive case.

Rule 1.

Exceptions.

OF after *opus* and *usus*, signifying need, is a sign of the
Ablative case.

1.

Of, before a word signifying the praise, or dispraise of a
thing, is a sign of the Genitive, or Ablative.

2.

S

Of.

3. Of, after Adiectives signifying fulnesse, or emptinesse, is a sign of a Genitive, or Ablative.
4. Of, after *dignus, indignus, natus, pragnatus, satius, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*, is a sign of the Ablative.
5. Of, after Adiectives verbals ending in *bilis* signifying Passively, is a sign of the Dative.
- Rule 2. This word *of*, coming after a verb, is made by a Preposition.

Exceptions.

Exceptions.

1. After *Pœnitet, pudet, tædet, piget, miscret, miserescit*, it is a sign of the Genitive.
2. After verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, or absolving, it is a sign of the Genitive, or Ablative.
3. After the verb *Sum*, signifying a property or duty, it is a sign of the Genitive.
4. After verbs of depriving and unloading, it is a sign of the Ablative.
5. After Participles of the Preter tense and Future in *das*, it is a sign of the Dative, or Ablative with a Preposition.

- Rule 3. *At* or *in* coming before the name of a City, or Town, being of the singular number, & first, or second declension, are signs of the Genitive case: but if the word be of the third declension, or Plural number, they are signs of the Dative, or Ablative.

How to know the Dative case.

- Rule 1. The Noun which hath *to* before it, is usually the Dative case.

Exception.

But after these verbs, *attinet, pertinet, spectat, loquor, hortor, invito, provooco*, and verbs of motion, it is made by the Accusative case with *ad*.

How to know the Accusative case.

- Rule 1. The word coming next after the verb, without any sign before it, answering to the question *Whom*, or *what*, is the Accusative case.

Exceptions.

- Exceptions. After verbs Substantives, Passives, or of gesture, it is the Nominative.

After

After *miserere*, *miserere*, the Genitive.

After *reminiscor*, *obliscor*, *recordor*, and *memini*, Genitive, or Accusative.

After *interest* and *refert* the Genitive; unless in these words, *me*, *thee*, *his*, *us*, *you*. Whom which are made by the Ablative Possessive feminine, *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, *cujus*.

After Verbs signifying profit, disprofit, help, favour, obeying, resisting, serving, trusting, or believing, it is made by the Dative.

So also after these Verbs, *parco*, *placeo*, *displiceo*, *patrocino*, *medeor*, *libet*, *indulget*, *studeo*, *doteo*, and *blandior*, it is the Dative.

After the compounds of *Sum*, except *Possum*, a Dative.

After Verbs of threatening, commanding, pardoning, the word signifying the person, is used in the Dative case.

After Verbs of wanting, and *potior*, it is made by the Genitive or Ablative.

After *fungor*, *fruor*, *utor*, and *vescor*, it is the Ablative.

After *sto*, and *consto* signifying to cost, & *valeo* to be worth, the word signifying the price, is the Ablative.

Except these Genitives put Substantively, *Tanti*, *quanti*, plurals, *minoris*.

Nouns signifying the measure of a thing, are put in the Accusative, and sometimes in the Ablative, or Genitive: as *a foot high*: *three inches thick*.

Nouns signifying continuance of time, answering to the question, *How long?* are put in the Accusative.

Nouns signifying space, or distance of space: as, *furlong*, *a mile*, are put in the Accusative.

Mark further what Prepositions, and introductions govern an Accusative case.

How to know the Vocative case.

The Vocative is then only used, when we call, or speak to any body.

How to know the Ablative case.

Nouns signifying part of time, answering to the question *When*, are put in the Ablative case.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

Rule 2.

Rule 3.

Rule 4.

Note.

Rule 1.

Rule 2. The word signifying the cause of a thing, the instrument wherewith it is done, or the manner, is the Ablative case.

Rule 3. *With* is a sign of the Ablative, except after Verbs of comparing, being angry with, and to meet with, which is a sign of the Dative.

Rule 4. *By* and *than* after comparatives and Superlatives, are signs of the Ablative case.

Rule 5. *From* is a sign of the Ablative, except it be after Verbs of taking away, and then it is a sign of the Dative.

Note. Mark further, What Prepositions will govern an Ablative case.

Rules to know when to is not a sign of the Infinitive Mood, and when it is.

TO after nouns Substantives, not governing a genitive case, viz. which signify the matter of a thing, or a person, as also after any of these Adjectives: *aptus, paratus, tardus*; after Verbs of exhorting, inciting, prevailing, is made by the Gerund in *dum*, or Participle in *us*, with *ad*, or the speech is to be turned by *that* or *which*.

Rule 2. *To* after Substantives, or Adjectives governing a Genitive case is made by the Gerund in *di*.

Rule 3. *To* after verbs of motion is usually made by the first Supine, or Gerund in *dum* with *ad*, or Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Rule 4. *To* after a Gerund in *dum*, signifying necessity, is made by the Subjunctive Mood, and *ut*.

Rule 5. *Ab ut to* is a sign of the participle of the Future in *rus*.
Other wise *to*, before a verb is a sign of the Infinitive Mood.
To be is a sign of the Infinitive Passive.

Exceptions.

Exceptions But *to be* after the Verb *Sum*, or a Noun Substantive, is made by the Participle in *us*.

1. After certain Adjectives: *as, ease, hard, worthy, unworthy* &c.
2. it is usually made by the latter Supine.

When a question is asked, the answer in Latine must be made by the same tense of a Verb, and case of a Noun that the question is asked by; as,

Teren.

The Rule of constr

Terentius Eunuch. act. 2. sc. 2. *Quid agis?*

Idem ibid. act. 3. sc. 5. *Quis me sequitur?*

Idem And act. 3. sc. 5. *Quid meritis?*

Except the question be asked by *Cujus, cujus, cujus* : as, *Cujus pecus* : Melibœi.

Or by a word that may govern divers cases : as Horat. lib. 2. sat. 3.

Quanti emptya? Parvo. *Quanti ergo?* Octo assibus. Eben!

Or except the answer is to be made by one of these Possessives, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester* ; as, *Cujus est hac domus?* Nostra.

For in all these the Verb will not govern such case of the word, whereby the answer is made, as it will of the word by which the question is asked.

Short Rules shewing the order wherein words are to be taken in construing.

First the Vocative (if there be any) is to be taken, and whatsoever depends of it.

Then the Nominat. case to the Verb, or whatsoever stands in stead thereof, and that which depends of it: but if the Verb be an Impersonal, then there is no Nominative.

Thirdly, the principal Verb with his Infinitive Mood, or in stead thereof a Gerund, or Supine.

There is no sentence without a verb, unless when an Interjection supplies the place thereof.

Fourthly, that case which the verb properly governeth, and then the other cases in their order.

This order is changed in the oblique cases of the Relative *qui*, of Interrogatives, Indefinites, & Partitives, which together with their Substantives, (if they have expressed) are commonly to be taken before the verb, or other word whereof they are governed.

Conjugations are usually taken first in construing Adverbs, either before or after the verb, as the tense requires. Except Adverbs of likeness: as, *quemadmodum, sicut* &c. having *sic*, or *ita* answering to them in the second part of the sentence. which are taken first.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Exception.

The Rule of construing.

Prepositions also governing a *Vocative* case are to be construed in the first place together with their case.

Prepositions also must be taken together with their case.

The *Adjective* is always to be taken with his *Substantive*, unless when it doth pass the signification into another word.

Such words as are wanting to make up full construction, are to be supplied by the sense of the place.

Latine phrases which cannot fully be dis-Joined, are to be taken together, and so be expressed as near as can be to the life, that the elegance of them be not lost.

Examples.

Virgil.

Urbem quam dicunt Romam Melibœe putavi,
Stultus ego, huic nostra similem, quo sæpe solemus
Pastores ovium teneros depellere fœtus,
Thus to be construed according to the precedent Rules.

ME libœe O Melibeus, ego I, Stultus foolish man, putavi thought, Urbem the City, quam which, dicunt they call, Romam Rome, (esse to be) similem like, huic nostra (Urbi) this our (City) quo whither, (nos we) Pastores Shepherds; solemus are wont, sæpe often, depellere to drive, teneros fœtus ovium our tender Lambs.

Seneca.

Magnus animus conscius sibi melioris nature, dat quidem operam ut in hac statione qua positus est, honeste se atque industrie gerat: ceterum nihil horum circa ipsum suum judicat, sed ut commodatis utitur peregrinus & properans.

Magnus animus a great spirit, conscius being conscious, sibi to himself, melioris nature of a better nature, dat quam operam doth indeed endeavour, ut that gerat he may carry, se himself, honeste honestly, atque and, industrie industriously, in hac statione in this standing, qua wherein, est he is, positus set: ceterum but yet, judicat he judgeth, nihil none: horum of these things, circa ipsum about him, suum his own, sed but, peregrinus being a stranger, & and, properans hastening, utitur useth them ut as, commodatis, things lent.

F I N I S

